REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,273.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

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The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 13th June 1872, at 4 P.M.

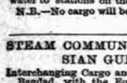
Leave BOMBAY	June 1872.	Leave Colombo	June 1872.
" Carwar	15	" Galle	23
" Mangalore*	16	" Negapatam	26
" Cannanore*	17	" Pondicherry	27
" Tellicherry*	17	" Madras	29
" Calicut*	18	" Coconada	July 1
" Beypore*	18	" Visagapatam	2
" Narakal*	19	" Bimlipatam	3
" Cochin*	19	" Gopaulpore	3
" Alleppe*	20	" False Point	4
" Tuticorin	24	Arrive CALCUTTA	6

* During the South West Monsoon, viz. from 18th May 1872, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Butnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin and Alleppey. The Steamers, however, will call at these ports weather permitting, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narakal 82 miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.



Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P. Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June 1872, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	June 1872.	Leave BUSSORAH	June 1872.
Arrive Kurrachee	5	Arrive Fao	24
" Guadur	8	" Bushire	24
" Muscat	10	" Bahrein	26
" Bunder Abbas	12	" Linga	30
" Linga	14	" Bunder Abbas	July 2
" Bushire	16	" Muscat	4
" Fao	18	" Guadur	6
" BUSSORAH	21	" Kurrachee	9
		" BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY commencing from 29th May, 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Anson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th June, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 15TH JUNE.

THE fine s.s. YEDDO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. nominal, Captain J. P. A. Andersen, will be despatched as above. She has excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARES EXCLUDING WINES, &c.

TO LIVERPOOL, 1st Class		Rs. 500
Ditto	2nd "	" 300
TO SUEZ	1st "	" 300

For plans and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

N.B.—To be followed by the XANTHO.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMER BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The next Steamers from Bombay will be the SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, on or about the 5TH JUNE. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER SPHINX.

	Cabin.	Deck with Food
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Suez	£28	£13- 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine, transit through Egypt, fees and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess of 3 cwt per Ton is charged.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 15th May 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£16	£4
Suez	22	8	5
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	59	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1ST JULY 1872.
PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1ST AUGUST 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Head-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship TEVIOTDALE, Captain Nicol, from London, are requested to receive their GOODS as they come to hand, failing which the Captain will land the same in his boats immediately.

Captain Nicol will not hold himself responsible for any deficiency or damage to the Goods after they have left the ship's deck.

THOMAS STEUART & Co., Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment Received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

Correspondents.
GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes. Cards of all descriptions; Binking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Book binding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 31st May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SIMLA, (2,440 tons, and 63 H.P.) Captain G. N. Houtoun, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 3rd June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CHINA, (2,010 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. G. Perkins, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 31st May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

ON SATURDAY, the 1st JUNE, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon, the P. and O. Company's s. s. BANGALORE, (2,063 tons and 500 H. P.) Captain G. C. BURNE, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods.

24 Woven Wire Mattrasses patented in Europe and America.

AT 1 P.M.

A handsome English-built Buggy on C. Springs.

A Ditto Chesnut Arab Horse, goes in single or double harness.

A powerful Bay Australian, a good Riding Horse, very quiet and carries a Lady.

A handsome Child's Poney.

A second-hand Hansom Cab in perfect order with Lamps and a set of Harness.

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at COLABA.

On SATURDAY, the 8th proximo, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sub-mit to Public Auction, at the premises at Colaba, the valuable building known as the Bombay Bonded Warehouse Company's premises. This splendid property was erected at a cost of 8 lacs of rupees, and it is admirably suited for a Spinning or Weaving Mill, or for a large store shed for Government or the Railway.

For plan and further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainwares, a first-class Mahogany Grand Square Piano, by C. H. Schroder, a handsome English built light Open Carriage, a powerful Grey Australian Horse, height 14-3, Plants, &c., at Breach Candy, opposite the Hindoo Temple.

On THURSDAY, the 6th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriage, Horse, &c., the property of E. W. Kelly, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS AT BREACH CANDY.

On MONDAY, the 10th proximo, at 6 A.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a splendid collection of choice and rare plants, in tubs and pots, the property of F. Soutter, Esq.

No Catalogues, and the plants will be on view, four days previous to the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a Soundly's full-toned Grand square Piano, a first-class Mahogany full-size slate Billiard Table, by Thurston, with bronze 6 light Gas Lamp made to order, nearly new, a first-class English-built C. Spring Barouche by Nash Brothers, &c., at Breach Candy, opposite the Hindu Temple.

On MONDAY, the 10th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Billiard Table, Carriage, &c., the Property of Henry Gamble, Esq., leaving Residence, at Baroda.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One Mail Phaeton or Wagonette, with a pair of Grey Horses and Harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 31st May 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

DESIRABLE SITES FOR BUNGALOWS. IN POONA.

TO LAND INVESTORS.

To be sold, that portion of ground lying on the bank of the MOOLA MOOTA, one mile from the G. I. P. Railway Station of the city of POONA.

The land is bounded on the East by the river, the descent to which is by a magnificent flight of steps or GHAT constructed of durable hewn stone, and this, together with the irrigational works, were executed at the same time by the late proprietor at a cost of Rs. 50,609. The adjacent properties and bungalows are those of DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT and EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE COLABAWALLA, Esqs., &c. &c., the river side being here studded with many villas. About a stone's throw from this land is situated the ENGINEERING COLLEGE. The property is divided into four lots: Nos. 2 and 3 portions are intersected by the BOMBAY and POONA RAILWAY: No. 1, which consists of 3 acres and 24 goonthas, affords a splendid site for the villa of a wealthy native or a Government office, and may ultimately be required for the Railway or other purposes. The greater part of the ground is under cultivation, and the soil is adapted for the growth of the usual Indian products.

Sealed offers may be sent in on or before 31st May 1872 to Mr. THOMAS CRAWFORD, Auctioneer, Byculla.

The following are the particulars of the various plots which will be sold separately.

LOT No. 1.

Situated near the village of Bhambooday Talooka Havelly, Zillah Poona, is registered in the books of the Collector of Poona under No. 33. It contains by admeasurement 3 acres and 24 goonthas, and is bounded as follows, viz.:—

On the east by the river and Borahs' garden, on the west by the high road, on the south by the property of Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla, Esq., and on the north by the property of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.

LOT No. 2.

Registered under No. 173, contains by admeasurement 4 acres and 22 goonthas, and is bounded as follows:—

On the east by the rail road, on the west by the road to Kirkee, on the south by the properties of Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla, Esq., and Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., and on the north by the property of Rajaram Sheeroley.

LOT No. 3.

Registered under No. 7, contains by admeasurement 3 acres and 5 goonthas, and is bounded as follows:—

On the east and west by the High Road, on the south by the property of Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla, Esq., and on the north by the property of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.

LOT No. 4.

Registered under No. 10, contains by admeasurement 37 goonthas, and is bounded as follows:—

On the east by the High Road, on the west by the rail road, on the north by the properties of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla, Esqs., and on the south by the High Road, and the property of Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla, Esq.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Medoc St. Julien and Lormont Clarets, price Rs. 10, 10 and 12 respectively per dozen. Moet and Chandon's Champagne, quarts Rs. 30. An Addis' Patent Tongs, nearly new, price Rs. 250.

A nice pucka-built Bungalow furnished or unfurnished in Civil Lines, Poona. For sale, apply to

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 31st May 1872.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

Argand and Argyle TABLE LAMPS; with bronzed, or richly cut-glass, pedestals; a handsome selection just landed, at each Rs. 18, 20, 22-8, 24, 25, 27, 30, 34, 36, 38, 40, 45, 48, 50, 56, 60, 64 and 70.

Girandoles; three light with lustres, at each Rs. 50, 54, 56, and 60.

Pendent Hall Lamps; at each Rs. 10-8, 12, 13-8, 15, 27, 30, and 34.

Pendent Argand and Argyle Lamps; at each Rs. 30, 34, 35, 40, 43, 48, 50, and 56.

Kerosine Oil Lamps; at each Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3, 3-8, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 27, 30, 36, 40, 45, and 50.

Lanterns, ANCHOR, BULL'S-EYE, CABIN, CAMP, CANDLE, RAILWAY, &c., &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s S.S. INDIA will leave on SATURDAY, 1st June 1872, at 2 P.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 1 P.M.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino S. N. Company.

Bombay, 31st May 1872.

PARIS MUNICIPAL LOAN BONDS.

The LIST of WINNING NUMBERS at the last Drawing, having MISCARRIED in TRANSMISSION, its publication in the Local Papers is delayed for a FORTNIGHT.

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, Bombay, 31st May 1872.

FORT READING ROOM and LIBRARY.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the LIFE MEMBERS and SUBSCRIBERS of the above Institution will be HELD, in the premises of the Library, on WEDNESDAY next, the 5th of June, at 5½ P.M.

DINSHA EDULJEE,
Honorary Secretary.

30th May 1872.

THE ALBERT GINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Company's Office, Umjud Bagh, Broach, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of June 1872, at 5 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be brought before the Meeting:—

To receive the Directors' Report on the working of the Mills during the past season.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
To appoint an Auditor for the current year, and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 28th May 1872.

THE VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Company's Office, Umjud Bagh, Broach, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of June 1872, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be brought before the Meeting:—

To receive the Directors' Report on the working of the Mills during the past season.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
To appoint an Auditor for the current year, and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 28th May 1872.

COTTON WOOL SAMPLES.

COMPETITIVE GIN TRIALS, BROACH.

THE Undersigned begs to inform Gentlemen interested in the BROACH GIN TRIALS, that they can OBTAIN SAMPLES of the COTTON ginned by any of the Competitive Gins, on payment. Application should be made to W. BOWDEN, Esq., Broach, before the 3rd of June.

ARTHUR T. MOORE, Major,
Acting Cotton Commissioner.

NOTICE.—WANTED, PROBATIONERS for the BOMBAY PILOTAGE SERVICE. Salary Rs. 80 per month. Applications with testimonials should be forwarded to the Master Attendant. No application will be entertained from persons holding a lower certificate than that of First Mate.

By Order,
GEO. THOS. ROBINSON,
For Secretary.

Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 30th May 1872.

RAIN GAUGES of guaranteed accuracy and made for INDIA, Rs. 12.

THERMOMETERS.

Serviceable instruments by first-rate makers for Domestic or Travelling use.

8 inch on boxwood scale, Fahrenheit	Rs.	1 8
8 " " " superior		2 0
8 " " "		2 8
8 " " " Fahr. and Reaumur		3 4
10½ " " " Centig'd.		4 0
Capella's Maximum Thermometer, for showing extreme of heat during absence, and allowing present temperature, on boxwood scale		10 8
Do. Metal scale, on Oak		8 8
Capella's Minimum Thermometer, for registering extreme of cold during absence, and showing present temperature, on boxwood scale		6 8
Do. Metal scale, on Oak		4 8
Capella's Minimum Mercurial Thermometer, Porcelain scale, on Oak		40 0

D. S. KEMP & Co.

BORDEAUX WINES.

The Company's Claret's have been known throughout the Presidency for many years as the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

Clarets.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PETIT MEDOC, vintage 1869 Qts.	11 0	12 8
MEDOC, vintage 1865 "	14 8	16 0
SAINT JULIEN, vintage 1865 Qts.	20 0	22 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE "	25 0	28 0
Do. Pts	14 0	16 0

Burgundies.

CHABLIS, vintage 1861 Qts.	16 0	18 0
CHABLIS, vintage 1868 "	21 8	24 0
BEAUNE, fine red "	16 0	18 0
Do. do. Pts.	9 0	11 0
POMMARD: full bodied Qts.	18 0	20 0
POMMARD, Superior "	22 8	25 0
MACON, Superior "	20 0	23 0
Do do. Pts.	12 0	14 0
CHAMBERTIN, Rich Qts.	27 0	20 0
Do. do. Pts.	15 0	17 0

Sauternes.

BARSAC, vintage 1861 Qts.	20 0	22 8
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1-61 "	22 8	25 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1868 "	30 0	34 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PIANOFORTE OR HARMONIUM LESSONS, by an EXPERIENCED TEACHER.

Terms:—

Eight Hours, per Measem	Rs. 16
½ Hours " "	" 10

Address "MUSIC," Office of this Paper.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for SINKING WELLS through SAND in any position and to any depth. This Machine is guaranteed to do double the work at half the cost of any Sand Pump. For periodically cleaning out old Wells, which have become foul or silted up, it is particularly adapted to.

Price of each Machine, complete, Rs. 100 (One Hundred). Forwarded to the nearest Railway Station in direct communication with Lucknow.

Orders to be addressed to
BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE,
Agent for Bull's Patent Hand Dredger, Lucknow.

D. HOGARTH & CO.'S CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS, Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
[York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.
And Oilmen's Stores of every description and of the finest quality Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,
"BON ACCORD" WHARF, 223, WAPPING, LONDON, and at ABERDEEN.
Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, DEPTFORD.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

STABLES TO LET.—Very airy and commodious STABLES TO LET, close to Elphinstone Circle. Apply at 107, Mody Street, to

M. H. MODY.

NOTICE.—TO LET, an UPPER-STORIED AIRY HOUSE, No. 75, Malabar Hill.—Apply to Mr. ANUNDRAO BHASKERJEE, Small Causes Court, Bombay, Esplanade.

Bombay, 25th March 1872.

TO LET.

ALBION PLACE, PARELL ROAD.

THE following REDUCED RENTS are now charged, including taxes and Vehar water:—

Single sets of Rooms including separate Bath and Cookroom. { Ground Floor ..... Rs. 25 / First Floor ..... " 35 / Top Floor ..... " 40

These are the cheapest, coolest, and healthiest European residences in Bombay, and are well adapted for small families and bachelors.

Application to be made by letter to The Secretary, No. 1, Albion Place, or to the Sepoy on the premises.

NOTICES.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).—Mr. JAMES H. SLIGHT has been appointed to officiate as DEPUTY SECRETARY and TREASURER during the absence of Mr. W. Fraser.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 28th May 1872.

NOTICE.—The OFFICE of the PENSION PAYMASTER, PRESIDENCY CIRCLE, will be REMOVED from the TOWN BARRACKS to the "CUMBERLAND RAVELIN," opposite Hornby Row, on the Esplanade, on the 30TH INSTANT, and will not be RE-OPENED for PUBLIC BUSINESS till the 1ST PROXIMO.

J. T. ANNESLEY, Lieut. Col.,
Pension Paymaster, P.C.

Bombay, 29th May 1872.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard, on TUESDAY, the 4th June 1872, and the days following, a quantity of SERVICEABLE and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Sails, Rope old (Coir and Europe), Booms, Masts, Yards, Old Brass, Copper, Iron and Lead, Compasses, Artificial Horizons, Tanks Iron, Mess Kits and Coal Dust, &c. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE,
Lieutenant, late I.N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 23rd May 1872.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office of the Chamber,—to receive the Report of the Committee on the questions of the improvement of the Elphinstone Property, and the formation of a Port Trust, and to pass such Resolutions in reference thereto, as may be considered expedient.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 23rd May 1872.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.—We beg to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS of the RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE, and are prepared to accept risks.

SPENCER, SHAW, & Co.

Meadow Street, 28th May 1872.

NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

REDUCTION TO HOME RATES.

We have pleasure in announcing the decision of the Directors that the REDUCTION OF PREMIUM to the HOME SCALE OF RATES shall commence from the date of leaving Alexandria or Port Said for Europe without Medical Certificate or fresh examination.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th May 1872.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the supply for ONE YEAR of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office will be received by the Undersigned on the 1st June 1872 at 12 o'clock, noon.

2nd. Parties tendering must make a Cash deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3rd. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4th. Samples of the articles to be supplied, and the forms of tender can be seen, and purchases known, by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

5th. The tender is to include the supply of Candles to the G. I. P. Railway Storing Establishment.

C. A. STUART, Postmaster.

Bombay Genl. Post Office, April, 1872.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

REDUCED RATES.

DURING the Monsoon months a greatly REDUCED SCALE of CHARGES for BOARD and LODGING will be OFFERED to PARTIES taking Apartments by the Month or for a specified TERM.

W. MAULE, Manager.

CONTINENTAL STATE LOAN AND PREMIUM PRIZE AGENCY.

Office—No. 1, OAK LANE, FORT, (Near the Agra Bank, Limited,) BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned have always on hand BONDS and SHARES of the various German and other State Loans payable to bearer and without further liability. They are excellent and safe investments. While offering the most splendid chances of obtaining a large Fortune in the shape of a Capital Prize, they *must* even, if not so fortunate, eventually be drawn with a smaller one, being about the value of the Investment, which therefore never is lost. Moreover, some of the Bonds in addition bear interest.

VAS & Co.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF THE KATTYWAR EXTENSION TO WUDWAN.

The Line is now OPEN to WUDWAN for PASSENGER and GOODS TRAFFIC.

Passenger Trains leave Ahmedabad at 7 A.M. and arrive at Wudwan at 2 P.M., and leave Wudwan at 11-50 A.M. and arrive at Ahmedabad at 6-50 P.M. daily.

The rate for Full Pressed Cotton is Rs. 26-6-5 and Half Pressed Cotton Rs. 33 per ton, Wudwan to Bombay.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Fort, 25th May 1872.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

On and from SATURDAY the 1st June 1872, and until further Notice, the following ALTERATIONS in the running of TRAINS will take effect:—

The Down South East Mail Train will leave Bombay as at present, and will reach Kistna at 10-50 instead of 11-35 A.M. the following morning, leave Chicksagore at 2-18 P.M., and reach Raichore at 5-0 P.M.

The Up South East Mail Train will leave Raichore, at 9-20 A.M instead of 12-30 noon, arrive at Chicksagore at 10-2 A.M., leave Kistna at 1-25 P.M., reaching Bombay at 12-15 noon as at present.

The Up Passenger Train will leave Nagpore as at present, but will reach Bhosawul at 10-0 instead of 10-30 P.M. as at present. The Up and Down Mixed Trains on the Nagpore Extension will be worked through between Bhosawul and Nagpore in one day instead of being worked between Bhosawul and Budnaira and Budnaira and Nagpore respectively in two days as at present. The Down Mixed Train will leave Bhosawul at 5 0 A.M. and reach Nagpore at 10-15 P.M. The Up Mixed Train will leave Nagpore at 5-15 A.M. and arrive at Bhosawul at 11-40 P.M.

During the Monsoon, Passengers, Luggage, Goods, &c, will be conveyed over the River between Kistna and Chicksagore Stations by the Company's Road Conveyances and Ferry Steamer, under similar arrangements and extra charges as were adopted last year, and of which notice will be given.

For other and consequent alterations at intermediate Stations see the published Time Bills of the Company dated 1st June 1872, and further information can be obtained from the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 27th May 1872.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 65 of 1872.

HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE WADIA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing within the Fort of Bombay, surviving Partner of EDWARD TOUCHE, deceased, carrying on business as a Merchant in Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, under the name, style, and firm of H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & COMPANY.....Plaintiff.

vs.

SHAIK HASSOOMOODIN JAMALDIN, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in Cazee Molla, outside the Fort of Bombay, and trading under the name and style of SHAIK JAMALDIN HASSOOMOODIN .....Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on FRIDAY, the 31st day of May next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon (under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY issued on the 26th day of April, instant, in the above suit) will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property of the abovenamed Defendant:

All that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances thereto, situate in New Kojee Molla, out side the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bholeshwar, assessed under No. 40 and Collector of Land Revenue under No. 929, bounded as follows:—On the east by the New Kojee street, on the west by the sweepers' passage, on the north by the public passage adjoining to the house now or late of Mulla Mahomed bin

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON,

Share Market same as yesterday. Government Paper weaker.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 1 7/16d.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 1/16d. to 1/11 1/16d.
Do. Credits ...	6 Do. do. ...	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Documents ...	6 Do. do. ...	1s. 11 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 3/16 to 1/4.
Do.	30 days' sight ...	100
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99 13/16
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99½
China	60 Do. do. ...	229

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—30TH MAY.

London ...	Cotton ... Cases ... Seeds ...	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ...	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ...	£2 0s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bils	£2 0s. 0d.
	Seeds ...	£1 0s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton ... Coffee ...	No ship
Overland ...	Steamers ...	£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	...	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton ...	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	Opium ...	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships ...	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...	Salt ...	Rs. 4 8 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay ...		Rs. 17 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius ...		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
30	India (s) ...	Turner ...	Kurrachee, May 26.
	General Havelock (s)	Teasdale ...	
	Coromandel ...	Henderson ...	Kurrachee, May 26.
	John C. Potter ...	McClure ...	Newport, Jan. 15.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Golden Fleece ...	Bray ...	Manilla.
	Sydney Dacres ...	Mosey ...	Liverpool.
	Solway ...	Ricker ...	Calcutta.
	Himalaya (s) ...	Hosmans ...	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
	Phlox (s) ...	Baker ...	Goa.
	Taptee (s) ...	DeGosta ...	Cutch.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Bangalore, to Australia.
Steamer China, to China, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May. 27 Scindia (s) ... ... London.

STEAMERS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

Name	From	Left Suez.
Riga (s) ...	Leith ...	May 21
Atalanta (s) ...	Liverpool ...	May 28
Derby (s) ...	Liverpool ...	May 4
Xantho (s) ...	London ...	May 21
Ada (s) ...	London ...	May 10
Livarno (s) ...	Calcutta ...	...
Emilia (s) ...	Calcutta ...	...

DAILY IMPORTS.—30TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Noera (s), 1 cask castor oil, 1 cask cod liver oil, and 1 cask olive oil, Ardaseer Framjee Moos; 65 iron plates, W. Cooper & Co.; 5 cases glassware, Kakee Pudumsee & Co.; 2 cases fancy goods, A. Burjorjee & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Orissa, 23 casks roll sulphur, M. Ghella.
Flying Venus, 32,800 fire bricks, Heptoola Allibhoy.
City of Nankin, 1 case beef and 1 case pork, Framjee Nusserwanjee & Co.
Teviotdale, 20 casks bird shots and 1 case hardware, M. Lookmonjee; 50 packages printing paper, H. Clason & Co; 4 cases paper, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.; 90 cases sodawater bottles, John S. Elmore & Co.

FROM GENOA.

India (s), 25 cases brandy, Henry Rogers; 225 cases and 7 casks claret, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Sphinx (s), 75 barrels flour, Sorabjee Pestonjee & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—30TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sir Charles Napier, 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 353 packages linseed, W. Nicol & Co.; 350 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co.
St. George (s), 22 bales cotton, Vussonjee Bhaya; 35 bales cotton, Hursookdass Chimonram; 91 cases cardamoms and 11 cases cardamom seed, Soonderdass Mooljee; 51 bales cotton, K. M. Husson.
Albatross (s), 42 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 60 bales wool, Jaitha Varia; 19 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.
Scanderia (s), 35 bales wool, Roopchund Mookhund; 26 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet & Co.; 85 bales cotton, Chotalall Joogulbhoy; 18 bales cotton, Pestonjee Nusserwanjee; 19 bundles myrabollams, Lawrence & Co.; 52 bales cotton, Pessoo Varsee; 50 bales wool, Kessowjee Pitamber & Co.; 25 bales cotton, Wulubdass Oriee; 32 bales cotton, Megjee Mooljee; 110 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.
Yeddo (s), 155 bags saltpetre, Bhimjee Canjee; 3,435 bundles coir yarn, Finlay Scott & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Somchund Mookhund; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 67 bales cotton, Narron Bhimjee; 50 bales wool, N. Runsordass; 1,000 bundles, galls, Brajee Bhanjee.
Stornoway, 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Doxford, 23 tons iron, W. Nicol and Co.
Oriflamme 10 bales cotton. Gaddum and Co.
Celestial Empire, 73 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhunjee and Co.; 600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 220 bales cotton, Manorbhoy Luckmeedass.

FOR LONDON.

Simla (s), 5 bundles hides, Currimbhoy Ebram; 6 bundles and 45 pieces ivory, Khimjee Rumjee; 1 case shawls, N. B. Mody & Co.; 26 bundles hides, Rehemtoola Mahomed; 40 pieces E. teeth, Dayall Ruttonjee; 4 bundles E. teeth, Bawanjee Vullybhoy; 58 bundles galls, John Campbell and Co.; 275 pieces E. teeth, Bawanjee Vullybhoy; 2 packages E. teeth, Y. Vussonjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

India (s), 29 packages coffee, Chutterbhooj Pitamber; 89 bales hides, Finlay Scott and Co.
Sphinx (s), 23 bales hides, G. Sigg and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India (s), 29 packages, Chutterbhooj Pitamber; 50 bales cotton Kunkler Preiswerck and Co.; 5 bundles hides, G. Sigg and Co.; 300 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Simla (s), 1 bundle silk, Hajee Zanal Abadeen.

FOR LEGHORN.

India (s), 75 bags saltpetre, Ladha Muckundjee.

FOR GENOA.

India (s), 11 bundles hides, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

China (s), 25 chests M. opium, Eliuljee Framjee & Co.; 781 bales cotton, S. Trebjee & Co.; 37 chests M. opium, Ramdass Khimjee & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Choonilall Khastance; 27 bales cotton, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 33 chests M. opium, Hazaremul Goormookhoy; 130½ chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon; 18 chests M. opium, H. A. Esmail & Co.; 271 chests M. opium, David Sassoon and Co.; 17 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 21 chests M. opium, N. Kessonjee & Co.; 12 chests M. opium, S. E. Sassoon; 31 chests M. opium, S. Nusserwanjee; 16 chests M. opium, D. C. Tata; 10 chests M. opium H. Nursingdass; 10 chests M. opium, H. E. H. Habib.

FOR SHANGHAI.

China, (s), 35 chests M. opium, D. D. Ghandy & Co.; 31 chests M. opium F. T. Ebram; 20 chests M. opium, D. H. Cama & Co.; 17 chests M. opium, Neopchund Nowrungay; 2 chests M. opium, S. Joegul Kessow.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The sales undermentioned are reported to have been made by European firms on the 30th instant :—

PIECE GOODS.

					Rs. A. P.
1,000	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch 39 yds.	5 lbs.	3 14 0
1,000	,, ,,	(fine)	40 ,, 39 ,,	6 lbs.	4 9 0
500	,, ,,	,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	6 lbs.	4 9 0
750	,, ,,		45 ,, 39 ,,	7 lbs.	5 1 6
503	,, ,,		45 ,, 39 ,,	7 lbs.	5 2 0
500	,, ,,		45 ,, 39 ,,	6 lbs.	4 6 6
250	,, ,,	(fine)	45 ,, 39 ,,	9 lbs.	6 12 0
8,400	,,	Turkey Red Mulls	49 ,, 20 ,,	lbs.	3 7 0
1,000	,,	Cambrics	24 ,, 28 ,,	lbs.	4 14 0
4,000	,,	White Jaconets	40 ,, 29 ,,	lbs.	3 2 3-14

COTTON.

100	candies	New Dholleras,	ready	... Rs. 262
50	,, ,,	Do.	ready	... ,, 265
50	,, ,,	Do.	ready	... ,, 264
50	,, ,,	Do.	ready	... ,, 264-65½
200	,, ,,	Do.	ready	... ,, 263-67
50	,, ,,	Do.	ready	... ,, 265-66
25	,, ,,	Sawgimed	ready	... ,, 286
50	,, ,,	Broach M. G.	ready	... ,, 277
25	,, ,,	Do.	ready	... ,, 280
10	,, ,,	Do.	ready	... ,, 285

YARNS.

3,000	lbs.	Medio, No. 40	... ...	... ...	...As. 15½
3,000	,, ,,	,, 30	... ...	... ...	... ,, 17½
3,000	,, ,,	,, 20	... ...	... ...	... ,, 19½
2,400	,,	Water ,, 30	... ...	... ...	... ,, 13
3,000	,, ,,	,, 30	... ...	... ...	... ,, 13
7,500	,,	Mock Water, No. 30	... ...	... ...	... ,, 10½

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—30TH MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 20th May, 7-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 10 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 20th May, 12-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 15 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 29th May, 8-40 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 46 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 30th May, 10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 20 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 30th May, 5-58 P.M. Time in transit, 4 hours 4 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 29th to 8 P.M. of the 30th May is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta ...	1 57	0 2
,, Galle ...	2 34	2 6
,, Kurrachee ...	0 28	0 4
,, Madras ...	1 0	0 7

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 30th May, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 20th May, 7-30 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 29th May, 1-50 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to PERA; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 30th May, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 83, barometer 29·98.

VINGORLA, 30th May, 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind north-west, thermometer 86.

MANGALORE, 30th May, 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind north-west, thermometer 88.

TUTICORIN, 30th May, 11 A.M.—Weather fair, wind west-south-west, thermometer 98, barometer 29·68.

CANNANORE, 30th May, 12 Noon—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 85, barometer 30·03.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—MAY 30.

Fraser, Lieutenant, 2-19th Regiment, Bengal, on sick certificate, from Puchmurree.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 30.

Harvey, Assistant Surgeon, 11th Regiment, Madras, to rejoin, to Raepore.
Geo ge, Bombay Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Kirkee.
MacLeod, Colonel, 2nd Grenadiers, to rejoin, to Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 30.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. A. M. Arthur, 11th Regt., Depy. Asst. Adjt. Genl., Bengal, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Capt. J. I. Tinling, Genl. List, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

This officer having passed the Standing Medical Committee, is entitled to any passage allowance admissible under the Military Fund Rules.

Capt. E. Cunningham, S. C., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

This officer having passed the Standing Medical Committee is entitled to any passage allowance admissible under the Military Fund Rules.

Capt. John Huddleston, Mad. S. C., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The following promotions in the P. W. D. are made :—

Dy. Asst. Commsy. and Hony. Ens. George Hall to be Asst. Commsy., from the 31st Aug. 1870.

Dy. Asst. Commsy. and Hony. Ens. John Clabby to be Asst. Commsy., from 1st April 1872.

Col. W. E. Macleod, S. C., Comdt. 2nd Regt. N. I. (Grendrs.)' is appointed to act as Supt. Army Clothing, during the absence on furlough of Col. Leckie, or until further orders.

Major W. T. Mills, S. C., Wing Officer 30th N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe on medical certificate for eighteen months under para. 2 of G. G. O. No. 472 of 1870.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. T. N. Baumgartner, Political Supt., Akulcote, has been allowed one month's privilege leave of absence from such date as he may avail himself of it.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, appointed to act as Chief Justice of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay, assumed the said office and made the necessary declaration on the 28th inst.

John Philip Green, Esq., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, appointed to act as a Judge of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made the usual declaration of office on the 28th inst.

Rao Bahadoor Junardun Wasoodeojee, Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Poona, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

Rao Bahadoor Mudun Shrikrishnajee to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Poona during the absence of Rao Bahadoor Junardun Wasoodeojee on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Mahadeo Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B., to act as first class first grade Sub. Judge of Poona, vice Rao Bahadoor Mudun Shrikrishnajee, or until further orders.

Capt. F. S. Iredell is relieved of his appointment of Ag. Cant-Mag. at Poona and Kirkee, at his own request, on promotion to the rank of Major.

Mr. Mahadeo Chimnajee Apte, B. A., LL.B., to be second class third grade Sub. Judge at Gohagur, in the Ratnagherry District.

Mr. H. Scannell, Ag. Supt. of Police, Punch Mahals, is invested with the powers of a Mag. in the Punch Mahals District.

Mr. M. B. Baker to act as Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar during the remainder of the leave of Baron Larpent, or until further orders.

Major R. R. Wallace, Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Kurrachee, having been allowed furlough to Europe for sixteen months from the Mily. Dept., was allowed preparatory leave from the Civil Dept. from 10th to 17th inst. inclusive.

Mr. T. S. Hamilton, Supernumerary Asst. to the Collr. of Ahmednuggur and Sub. Mag. of the second class, is invested with the powers of a Sub Mag. of the first class in the Ahmednuggur District, and with powers to commit to the Session Court.

Mr. A. M. Cantem to act as first class second grade Sub. Judge at Dharwar, vice Mr. Saldanha, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Krishnrao Suda-hio to act as first class third grade Sub. Judge at Sircy, in the Canara District, vice Mr. Cantem, or until further orders.

Mr. T. Taylor to act as second class first grade Sub. Judge at Alibag, in the Tanna District, vice Rao Saheb Krishnrao Sudashio, or until further orders.

Mr. A. D. Pollen, Ag. Asst. Judge and Session Judge of Surat, is allowed special leave for six months under Sec. 12, Chap. IV of the Civil Leave Code.

Rao Saheb Abajee Baboorao to be second class second grade Sub. Judge at Penn, in the Tanna District.

Rao Saheb Mungeshrao Bulvunt to be second class second grade Sub. Judge at Tanna, in the Tanna District.

Rao Bhadoor Mudun Shricrushnajee assumed charge of his appointment as Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Poona on the 25th inst., before office hours.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Gover. in Council is pleased to confer on Mr. G. W. Anderson the powers of a Collr. under Act II. of 1871, in the Surat Collectorate.

Mr. A. B. Forde, Asst. Supt., Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujrat, is promoted to the third grade from the 23rd April 1872.

The appointment of Mr. E. G. Sharkey to act as Second Asst. Collr. and Mag. of Surat, notified in the Government Gazette of the 16th inst., is cancelled at his own request.

Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant to act as Second Asst. Collr. and Mag. of Surat.

Mr. G. F. Mathieson is promoted to the grade of first class Asst. in the Settlement Office, Left Bank Districts, Sind, from the 5th inst.

Mr. W. R. Pratt to be First Asst. to the Collr. of Satara, continuing to act as Collr. and Mag., of Ahmedabad until the return of Mr. A. A. Borradaile, or until further orders.

Mr. E. H. Little acted as Junior Collr. and Mag. of Ahmedabad from 28th April to 5th May 1872, both days inclusive.

Mr. G. H. Johns acted as First Asst. Collr. and Mag. of Poona from 17th March to 12th April 1872, both days inclusive.

Lt. F. M. Hunter, Acting Second Asst. Resident at Aden, passed in Subject II (Judicial) only of the Departmental Examination, according to the lower standard

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. Henry Jules Blanc is appointed to act as Civil Surg. at Satara until further orders.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee has been appointed Collr. of Income Tax for the City Bombay, under Act VIII. of 1872.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. F. Fleet, C.S., has been appointed Ag. Educational Inspr., S. Div., vice Mr. Candy, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Resident at Hyderabad.

Mr. F. J. Candy, M.A., resumed charge of his duties as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Elphinstone College from the leave granted him in Notification of 23rd Oct. 1871, on the 25th April.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. A. Polchampton has been appointed to act as Chaplain of Kirkee during the absence of the Rev. R. Easum.

Such portion of the privilege leave granted to the Rev. A. Polchampton by Notification of the 9th inst. as remained unexpired on the date of his appointment to act as Chaplain of Kirkee is cancelled.

The Rev. J. H. T. Blunt, M.A., Chaplain of Kurrachee, is granted privilege leave for 21 days, from the 5th of June next.

The Rev. C. Walford, M.A., Chaplain of Surat, is appointed to do duty at Asseerghur until further orders.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in a similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well-informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian.*

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Per Annum	Rs.	10	0 0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GIRAUD—May 26th, at the Sanitarium, Poorundhur, near Poona, the wife of Dr. Byng T. Giraud, British Medical Service, in medical charge, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BUTLER—FRANCIS—May 28th, at Mahableshwur, by the Rev. C. T. Wilson, Edward Arthur Butler, Captain in H. M.'s 83rd County of Dublin Regiment, second son of the Hon'ble Charles Lennox Butler, of Belgrave Square, to Clara Maria, second daughter of Colonel J. Francis, Bombay Staff Corps, and Commissioner of Surveys, N. D.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LAWRIE—May 27th, at Allahabad, Mrs. A. Lawrie, of a son.
LEVIEN—May 24th, at Rungpore, the wife of Arthur Levien, of a son.
THOMPSON—May 23rd, at Agra, the wife of C. J. P. Thompson, Rajpootana (State) Railway, Delhi District, of a son.
WALKER—May 29th, at Ferozepore, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel E. W. E. Walker, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CLARKE—MASSON—May 10th, at Saint Andrew's Church Allahabad, by the Rev. James Williamson, William Clarke, Assistant Patrol, H. M.'s Inland Customs, to Harriett, widow of the late Mr. Masson.
SEAWARD—FRIDEAM—May 27th, at Saint Matthias's Church, Vepery, Madras, by the Rev. D. G. Clarke, B.A., Mr. Henry Seaward, of Jersey, Channel Islands, and B. I. E. Telegraph Company, Madras, to Emma Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late William Pridham, Esq., of Exeter, England.

DEATH.

VINAY—May 26th, at Madras, Marie Angelina, widow of the late Aurele Vinay, Esq., aged 65 years and 5 months.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1872.

THE death of the Gaekwar of Baroda's Prime Minister gives the Government of Bombay an opportunity, which we hope will not be overlooked or misused, of trying to effect some improvement in the administration of one of the richest and most populous, but at the same time most backward, native States in India. It is difficult to know how much to believe of the stories that have been put in circulation lately regarding the disappearance of a number of the late Gaekwar's most trusted retainers. One man, who was said to have been murdered, has been produced before the Resident; but no explanation is given of the suspicious circumstance that he was kept hidden away somewhere or other, though the term of imprisonment to which he had been condemned was at an end, till the outcry raised by the newspapers alarmed the Gaekwar and his advisers. Nor has anything been heard yet of the other persons whom popular rumour names as having been made away with; and the hasty burning of the body of Bhow Scindia, after his death in prison, is still unaccounted for. Our object in calling attention to these stories was not so much to elicit the truth about past events—a hopeless task in Baroda—as to suggest the necessity for vigorous action in the future on the part of the British Resident to check misgovernment which we really believe to be at the present day almost without a parallel in this country. The author of the "Private Life of an Eastern King" might find the materials for another lively book on a similar theme if he would but pay a visit to the so-called Court of Baroda. It is positively grotesque to associate the name of Royalty with anything that pertains to that Court. The palace swarms with low uneducated intriguers who seek a bad pre eminence by striving who shall minister most shamelessly to the gratification of their prince's love of pleasure. The people who create the wealth that supplies the stakes these creatures gamble for are forgotten, or remembered only to be plundered. There are no schools, no well-regulated courts of justice, no taxes honestly assessed and collected from the whole population in proportion to the earnings of each household. Here, in fact, is a great territory, enclosed within the British dominions, and placed under British protection, in which the government is that of a simple barbarian. It is not Mulhar Rao's fault that he knows no better. This Prince has never had the chance of learning the duties of the station to which fortune and the favour of the British Government have raised him. But it is the business of the Paramount Power which placed Mulhar Rao on the throne, and still keeps him there, to see that the Administration of Baroda ceases to be a disgrace to the British name. We have disarmed the population, and it is impossible to conceive of any more intolerable tyranny than that of an unprincipled native Court, which, secure in the support of the overwhelming strength of the British Empire, pillages and oppresses the people and mocks at all their complaints. What can be more scandalous than that we should salute as Sovereign of Baroda a Prince who could not rule the country for a day without our help, but whom our Resident, acting we presume under instructions, allows to do anything he likes, pleading, in answer to every remonstrance, "Oh! how can I interfere "with His Highness, who is not our subject but "our ally, and who can claim by treaty "absolute power within his own domi-"nions?" If our strength is used to prop up thrones like Mulhar Rao's, the English Protectorate, instead of being beneficial, does the utmost wrong to the people of India. We do not say that Baroda ought to be annexed; but our Government is bound to take securities that the Reign of Law shall prevail instead of the mere will and pleasure of Mulhar Rao throughout his dominions. The Paramount Power should no longer allow itself to be bribed into putting off inquiry and reform by the present of a lac of rupees (which the poor ryots of Baroda are always called upon to make good) for a Sailors' Home or a Statue of the Queen to embellish Bombay. A just and enlightened Minister must be appointed who will with the support of the British Resident watch over the rights of the people and not those of the Prince alone. We have no one to recommend for the office; but the Government of Bombay ought to be able to find some man qualified to purge Baroda of some of the iniquities that abound there.

IT is improbable, we suppose, that anything more will be done with the Municipal Reform Bill for Bombay until the Legislative Council meets at Poona next month; but we may state, with some confidence, that there is now a fair chance of the Bill being so modified as to indulge the anxious desire of the citizens of Bombay for the privilege of managing their own local business. Mr. Tucker himself must be convinced by this time that the cumbrous Constitution he proposed to give the town would satisfy nobody, and perhaps he may now be willing to go a little further in advance than he thought it safe to venture three months ago. In all likelihood the new Constitution will ultimately take a form resembling what was suggested by Mr. Hope, except that it will be in some respects even more liberal. It is under consideration whether the whole power of the purse, in Municipal affairs, might not be entrusted to a Corporation almost entirely composed of elected representatives of the ratepayers, the executive authority being still concentrated in the hands of a Commissioner nominated by Government, who would be entirely dependent for ways and means on the votes of the Corporation. This would be an extremely valuable concession to public opinion; and if, as is proposed, a term of three years be fixed in the Bill for trying how the new Constitution will work, we shall have ample time to decide before the three years expire whether or not the change has been for the good of the town. On many accounts it seems to us most desirable that the experiment should be tried. Nowhere else in India can the modern theory of the duty of England to fit the natives of this country for self-government be tested with so many chances in its favour as in Bombay; and we have all talked so long about our wish to see the natives helping themselves that we ought to give some of them—whose intelligence and loyalty are unquestioned—the opportunity of showing of what stuff they are made. The gentlemen in England who want to give India direct representation in Parliament seem to us to be going on a wrong tack altogether; indeed, the agitation is only kept up by Mr. I. T. Prichard, Mr. William Tayler, and one or two other ambitious men who would like to be in the House of Commons themselves and think the Indian interest may help to place them there. We note with some alarm the growing tendency of English politicians to bring themselves into notice by taking up Indian questions as to the real merits of which they must necessarily be badly informed; and we believe that the way to self-government lies for India rather in the working out of Mr. Bright's scheme of Decentralization,—and the creation of free Municipalities would mark the first stage of progress in this direction,—than in the accomplishment of the grand but visionary project brought before the public by Mr. Prichard. In India, as elsewhere, reformers must begin at the beginning, and be content with small gains at first, if they wish ever to do any good.

THE wreck of the Hotspur, with her cargo, &c., has been sold for Rs. 17,500.

A GRANT of Rs. 1,75,000 has been sanctioned by the Government of India to cover the expenses connected with taking the census in Madras.

THE *Indian Mirror* informs its readers tha there are native directors of the Bank of Bombay and asks why there should not be natives on the board of direction of the Bank of Bengal.

THE new railway line from Mansorah to Damietta having been successfully laid in a comparatively short time is now open for traffic; passengers and goods trains are running regularly.

COLONEL W. E. MACLEOD, Staff Corps, Commandant 2nd Regiment N. I. (Grenadiers,) has been appointed to act as Superintendent of Army Clothing, during the absence on furlough of Colonel Leckie.

THE plot of land at Port Said, of which Vice-Admiral Sir Hastings Yelverton lately took possession, was purchased for the erection of coal stores by the British Government at a cost of £17,600.

SIR GEORGE COUPER, Officiating Chief Commissioner of Oudh, had an interview with Lord Northbrook at Cawnpore on the 22nd instant, whilst His Lordship's train stopped for a short time at that station.

COLONEL BAILEY, doing duty at Dinapore, has obtained permanent leave to Simla for the purpose of managing the United Service Institution and editing its publications. To the appointment there is, of course, no pay attached.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the grant, as a special case, of furlough to 10 per cent. of the native Artillery at Aden, and of free passage and rations during the passage, both when they are going on furlough and returning.

THE Hon. Sir Charles Sargent assumed the office of Chief Justice, Bombay, and made the necessary declaration on Tuesday. Mr. J. P. Green, appointed to act as a Judge of the Bombay High Court, made the usual declaration on the same day.

ON Friday last His Excellency the Viceroy paid a visit of inspection to the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanawur. The Committee, consisting of General Hughe, Mr. A. Lawrence, C. S., and Dr. Cunningham, were in attendance on His Excellency.

WE (*Indian Daily News*) hear that a donation of Rs. 5,000, in addition to the furlough allowance to which he is entitled under the rules, has been sanctioned by the Government of India to Mr. J. Mackenzie, Collector of Calcutta, in consideration of his meritorious services as a public officer.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of Captain P. W. Powlett, Political Assistant, Soojanghur, to revise the Ulwar land-revenue settlement, on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem, to be paid by the Ulwar State, plus 25 per cent. to cover his absentee and pension allowances.

UNDER orders from Government Lieutenant-Colonel Maisey, Deputy Judge Advocate General and Examiner in Military Law, is now engaged upon the compilation of a text-book for the use of subalterns studying military law, with a view to the examination which they must pass before promotion. The work is expected to be ready by the end of the year.

IT is stated, as a fact, that the Madras Volunteer Corps could not parade on the Queen's birth-day, because they had not the ammunition necessary for the *feu-de-joie*! The *Madras Times* hastens to explain, "lest any erroneous idea should be suggested by the statement," that it is only blank ammunition that has run short. There is, we are assured, plenty of ball cartridge in store.

THE Madras Government on the 3rd April last asked the Government of India whether the boon of one year's remission of service for Lucknow accorded to Major-General Barrow, C. B., of the Madras Staff Corps, might be allowed to reckon as part of the qualifying period of service required to entitle him to Colonel's allowance. The Governor-General in reply has stated that the request cannot be granted.

THE Government of India has decided that prize money should only be granted to those regimental followers who were on the permanent establishment of a regiment when ordered on field service, and not to those entertained to complete the field establishment. The connection of the latter with the regiment ceases on the expiry of the service for which they are engaged, and they have no further claim on Government.

A NATIVE paper mentions that the brother of Tantia Topee, a famous Mahratta rebel, who took refuge in Nepaul, having cheated the widowed Rances of Nauha Rao and Bajee Rao Peshwa out of their jewels worth hundreds of thousands of rupees, has at last been turned out of the dominions of Nepaul by Sir Jung Bahadur. Since his expulsion he is said to have passed through Benarés and other places, and, after receiving back his valuables from the mahajuns with whom they had been deposited, to have gone to Bithoor. The editor thinks Government ought to confiscate he rebel's lands and property.

THE *Pall M

stomach and intestines to contain arsenic more than sufficient to prove fatal to an adult. Dr. Anderson, House Surgeon to the Jamsetjee Hospital, was of opinion that deceased died from the effects of poisoning by some irritant drug, probably arsenic, of which a large quantity must have been swallowed in the form of powder. The enquiry has been adjourned till the 15th June.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP JOHN C. POTTER, 1,244 tons, Captain G. M'Clure, arrived yesterday from Newport (January 15th), with a cargo of 1,717 tons. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE S. S. HIMALAYA, Captain C. Heasman, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Mangalore—Mr. Wells; and six deck passengers.

THE S. S. INDIA, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived yesterday from Kurrachee (May 26) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Cayzer and MRS. Henderson. She brought the British hulk Coromandel in tow.

THE S. S. GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain J. W. Teasdale, arrived yesterday from Cochin with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Sir M. R. De Quadros, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Manson, Miss Leibswager, four Miss Brooks, Master Brooks, six second class and 203 deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Time.		Height.	MAY—JUNE.	Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	FT. IN.		H.	M.	FT.	IN.
6	57 m	2 5	Friday 31	0	45 m	3	10
7	9 a	4 4		6	52 a	2	8
8	11 m	3 2	Saturday 1	1	48 m	4	7
8	8 a	4 4		2	3 a	2	9
9	7 m	4 2	Sunday 2	2	30 m	5	3
8	33 a	4 0		3	2 a	2	11
9	53 m	5 0	Monday 3	3	19 m	5	11
9	36 a	4 1		3	50 a	3	0
10	35 m	5 7	Tuesday 4	4	58 m	6	6
10	13 a	3 11		4	32 a	3	0
11	16 m	5 11	Wednesday ... 5	5	35 m	6	10
10	51 a	3 10		5	13 a	2	11
11	44 m	6 2	Thursday 6	5	11 m	7	0
11	26 a	3 7		5	53 a	2	9

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. VULTURE.

H. M. S. VULTURE, 663 tons, and 163 h.p., Captain R. B. Coy, arrived on the 26th instant from Aden (May 11th).

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Simla, 2,440 tons and 630 h.p., Captain G. N. Hector, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Col. and Mrs. Taverner and two children.
Mr. and Miss Fahie.
Rev. T. H. Sparshott.
Mrs. Sparshott and two infants.
Mr. John W. Scott.
Mr. A. J. Jack.
Mr. Mortimer.
Lieut. Hicks.
Mrs. John Blake.
Mr. Charles Iggulden.
Mrs. H. C. Smith.
Lieut. T. De Hoghton.
Mrs. Fullerton.
Mr. Mackenzie.
Mr. Cochrane.
Lieut Fraser.
Miss Thorpe.
Dr. and Mrs. Mullen and child.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. Charles Greaves.
Mr. Monnet.
Mr. John Chadwick.
Mr. J. F. Remington.
Dr. A. Neil.

THE NORTH OF INDIA DERBY SWEEP.

THE first prize in the North of India Derby Sweep, amounting to something over Rs. 22,000, has been won by Mr. W. P. Buckhorn of Bombay. Mr. Buckhorn, we believe, held only one ticket.

It is only fair to the Indo-European line (Siemen's) to mention that Reuter's Derby telegram came through their line in three minutes, only one minute after that of the Red Sea Cable.

THE LATE DEWAN TO THE GAEKWAR.

THE *Jam-i-Jemshed* states—"There will be several candidates for the post of Dewan to the Gaekwar of Barods, which recently became vacant in consequence of the demise of Mr. Gopalrao Myral. During the troublesome time of 1857 the late Khunderao Gaekwar having rendered valuable assistance to the British Government was privileged to appoint his own Dewan. It was expected that the Gaekwar would make the best use of this concession granted to him by appointing a competent native to this responsible post, but in this he has disappointed us. The late Gaekwar had nominally appointed one Govind Rorya as Dewan, but the business of it was conducted by the late Bhow Scindhia. Thus the Gaekwar did not use the concession granted to him in a proper way; and had there been any other Resident in place of Colonel Barr, he would not have allowed the Gaekwar to make such a nomination. With great difficulty the present Gaekwar appointed as his Dewan the late Mr. Gopalrao, but he would not allow him to introduce any reforms into the State because he always consults on every subject the members of his Durbar, who are well known *Khut-patists*. It is time now that either the Acting Resident or the Government should interfere in the nomination of a Dewan. Colonel Shortt is an experienced Political Officer, and we have no doubt that he will give good counsel to the Maharaja in this matter."

NEW SITE FOR CHAWLS AND STABLES.

MR. T. C. HOPE has forwarded to the Clerk of the Peace copies of a letter addressed to the Consulting Engineer for Reclamations, and his reply on the subject of obtaining a new site for the chawls and stables of No. 1 Ward, the construction of which has been sanctioned in the Revised Budget. This site will be taken in exchange for the one the Municipality possesses, which has been found to be too small, a moderate groundrent being paid for the excess area. The rent, Mr. Hope considers, can be met from the Budget provision, and he trusts that the Bench will formally sanction the arrangement at their next meeting. As the monsoon is at hand, he had provisionally sanctioned the commencement of the work.

The following is Government's reply to the Acting Municipal Commissioner:—

Sir,—Referring to your letter No. 3,123, dated 18th May 1872, I am authorised to inform you the Government are prepared to agree to the proposal that you should take 1,236 square yards of land on the Moody Bay Reclamation, on the site proposed by Mr. Ormiston, in exchange for 980 square yards on the old Fort Market site to be transferred to Government, and that you should rent the extra 585 square yards of the Moody Bay site at Rs. 1 per square yard per annum.

2. It will be necessary for you to obtain the sanction of the Bench of Justices to this arrangement in accordance with Section CLXXXIX. of the Municipal Act. On this being obtained, the papers will be sent to the Solicitor of Government, and the transfer will be made in proper legal form.

3. Meanwhile, I have no objection to you starting the work on the Moody Bay site if you desire to do so at once, on the understanding that if the arrangement is not confirmed by the Bench you will restore the land uninjured.—I have, &c.

H. F. HANCOCK,
Consulting Engr. for Reclamations.

THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 25th May.

To the Clerk of the Peace.

Sir,—With reference to the resolution of the Bench, dated March 19th, regarding the Municipal Offices, I have the honor to state, for the information of the Justices, that the request for a loan has been forwarded for the favourable consideration of the Government of India, but a reply has not yet been received.

2. I have, in the interim, been in treaty with Government for their renting from us a part or the whole of the building, and append a copy of a letter addressed to the Hon'ble Col. Kennedy on the subject, but regret to state that no arrangement appears practicable at present.—I have, &c. T. C. HOPE.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 12th April.

The Hon. Col. Kennedy, Secy. to Government, Public Works Dept., Bombay.

Sir,—You will have been informed by Mr. Hart that, in reply to his personal enquiry yesterday, I stated that I could at once let him have two of the largest rooms in the Municipal Office at a rental of Rs. 330, *plus* 125, *equal* to Rs. 455 per mensem.

2. I beg, however, to invite your attention to the great aptitude of the entire building for public offices. It contains about 27,000 square feet of accommodation, irrespective of water closets for superiors and inferiors, a lavatory, galleries, and extensive stables, and was, moreover, designed for the third story, which could readily be added, and would afford some 12,000 square feet more space. It has considerable architectural pretension, and is close to the new Secretariat.

3. It would probably accommodate the new Government Press, and its proximity to the public offices would make it very convenient for the purpose, or it would contain with perhaps slight addition behind the whole Commissariat, or again it would hold the whole of the nine offices exclusive of the Commissariat, for which quarters are now required.

4. You are aware that, under orders of the Bench of Justices, I am now in treaty with Government for an advance to enable them to acquire the building under the arbitration clause in the lease with the view of immediate sale of it, in order to erect new offices nearer the native town. I submit that it would be a very profitable arrangement for Government to take it over at the sum eventually fixed by arbitration. The old Secretariat and adjacent buildings in the Fort would, if sold, fetch more in proportion than the purchase money of these offices.

5. Leaving aside for the present, however, the question of purchase, which would probably take some time, I would suggest that Government might for the present rent the whole building for Rs. 2,340 per mensem, at which sum it has recently been assessed on careful consideration room for room. This is Rs. 485 less than the Justices actually pay and more than Government is paying elsewhere for inferior quarters.

T. C. HOPE.

THE EXTENSIVE THEFT OF COTTON.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Jetha Sewjee, Balla Meah, Jairam Weljee, Moorarjee Govindjee, and Shaik Adum, were again placed before John Connon, Esq., and charged with theft and abetment of theft of sixty bales of cotton, of the value of Rs. 8,500, the property of Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

Mr. Payne (Jefferson and Payne) conducted the prosecution; Mr. Khunderao Morojee defended the accused.

Abbajee Ajmoodeen said—I am employed in the boat of which the fifth prisoner is tindal. I know this man Trikum. I recollect his putting eighty bales of cotton in our boat at Ritchie's Bunder about a month ago. The cotton was put in our boat to be shipped. The next day we went to a ship, but the cotton was not on board. We remained alongside the ship for four days, and returned without discharging the cotton from our boat. Our boat lay off Moody Bay with the cotton on board. The fifth prisoner went on shore and returned in the evening, and said to me and the other boatmen, "We shall give bales from out of our boat and take others in exchange." The fifth prisoner said nothing more. I said, "This property does not belong to us, but to others, and cannot be given." We went to sleep and were disturbed by two Bhattias and a tindal. The first and second prisoners are the Bhattias, and the third prisoner is the tindal, who came on board our boat; and we then proceeded to Ritchie's Wharf, where there was another prow. The fifth prisoner told us to put our prow alongside the other prow. This was done. The fifth prisoner said, "The bales which are in our boat will be taken out, and other bales taken in exchange." Fifteen bales were taken out of the boat and put into the other prow, and fifteen bales were taken from the other prow and put into our prow. The first, second, third, and fifth prisoners were present all the time during which the bales were so transferred. The ends of the bales taken from out of our boat were cut off. By "ends," I mean that part of the gunny covering which is marked. The pieces which were so cut off from our bales were sewn on to the bales which had been taken out of the other boat. The sewing was done by the first, second, and third prisoners. This occurred at about 11 o'clock at night. After all this was done, our boat sailed away, leaving the bales which had been taken from our boat in the other boat. The first, second, and third prisoners remained in the other boat. Our boat sailed to a ship the name of which I do not know. Our boat was fastened to the ship, and we remained so for eight days, when we discharged the bales. We received a second lot of bales, about 75 in number, some days afterwards, from Trikum at Ritchie's Bunder. The same day that we received this second lot of bales we were lying off Ritchie's Bunder at about 11 o'clock at night. Another prow came alongside our prow. The first, second, and third prisoners were on our boat. Ten bales were taken from our boat and placed in the other boat, and ten bales were taken from the other boat and put into our boat. The ends of the bales which were taken from our boat were cut off the bales. These ends were marked, and were afterwards sewn on to the other bales which had been taken out of the other boat. The first three prisoners did the sewing, the fifth prisoner assisted in removing the bales. Our boat then went away to a ship. The other boat was left behind, and the first, second, and third prisoners remained on board with the bales which had been removed from our boat. Our boat discharged the bales after three days on board the ship, which was not the same ship on which the first lot of bales had been shipped. I was offered twenty rupees by the fifth prisoner, and I refused to take the money. I saw the fifth prisoner give twenty rupees to Shaik Ebram, twenty rupees to the witness Balla, twenty rupees to the witness Esmail, and ten rupees to the witness Rymoodeen. The money was given to these men by the tindal in my presence. The fifth prisoner Shaik Adum did not say why the rupees were given to these men.

The witness was cross-examined at length by Mr. Khunderao.

The magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

THE BIRTH-DAY OF THE SHAH.

REJOICINGS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

YESTERDAY (says *La Turquie* of Constantinople of the 16th April) at mid-day, on the occation of the anniversary of the birth-day of Nasseruddin Sha, Sovereign of Persia, the stationary Ottoman saluted the Persian flag with twenty-one guns.

Ali Bey, second secretary of the Sultan, went on the part of His Majesty to compliment Hassan Ali Khan, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sublime Porte.

Mazhar Bey made the same proceedings in the name of the Sublime Porte.

At 11 o'clock Hassan Ali Khan received the notables of the colony and the Persian proteges.

In the evening a grand banquet was held at the Legation to which were invited the aristocracy.

Hassan Ali Khan, Minister of Persia, Mirza Abdullah Khan, first secretary, and all the high personages of the Legation were present at the dinner, during which the military band sent by the Sultan did not cease to pour forth its strains.

The mansion and garden of the Legation were brilliantly illuminated.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

ON Wednesday afternoon, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Mr. H. A. Wadya, barrister-at-law, read a paper in connection with the Bombay Branch of the East India Association on the "Municipal Reform Bill." Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee was voted to the chair. We give below the conclusive portion of the lecture:—

I have made a careful analysis of these duties, (of the Municipality,) and if the limits of this paper permitted I would prove to you that there is not one out of these several duties but can be discharged either equally well or better (and in most cases better) by the executive officers of the Municipal Corporation. The administrative functions can be far better discharged by the executive. The control and supervision can with greater safety be left to the Corporation. "Numerous representative bodies," says Mr. Mill, "ought not to administer. The maxim is grounded not only on the most essential principles of good government but on those of the successful conduct of business of any description. No body of men, unless organised and under command, is fit for action in the proper sense. Even a select board, composed of few members, and these especially conversant with the business to be done, is always an inferior instrument to some one individual who could be found among them." In another place the same great authority remarks,—"At its best it is inexperience sitting in judgment on experience, ignorance on knowledge; ignorance which never suspecting the existence of what it does not know is equally careless and supercilious, making light of, if not resenting, all pretensions to have a judgment better worth attending to than its own. Thus it is when no interested motives intervene; but when they do, the result is jobbery more unblushing and audacious than the worst corruption which can well take place in a public office under a Government of publicity." It is to be hoped that condemnation so strong from one who is at once the greatest thinker of his age, and one of the most redoubted champions of popular freedom, will do something to dispel the enchantment which has warped the imitative faculties of our reformers. They have run away with the ideas that because England has its Town Councils Bombay must have one too; that because affairs are a little better managed there we can do nothing better than transport wholesale all the cumbrous machinery of English Municipalities. Let us have somewhat less of this blind imitation—somewhat more of critical judgment. Bombay, too, has had experience in this matter. It had its Board of Commissioners, and we know what a heritage it left behind. Recently it has had a Finance Committee, and we know how effectually it verified the saying of Bentham, "Boards are screens." It was only a short time ago one of its members resigned because he found that through a number of years he and his colleagues had been studiously kept in the dark. Let, then, the advocates of a Town Council tell us how it is that they expect it to work better here than it has hitherto done either here or elsewhere; what guarantees they are going to provide that its effect will not be what it has hitherto always been, and what from its nature it must continue to be—viz., to complicate the machinery, to check efficiency, to diminish where it does not destroy all responsibility. We come next to the Executive Officers. They are to be appointed by the Government and removeable by it. The Corporation, too, by a majority of two-thirds, can recommend their removal, and the Government will be bound to act upon the recommendation. In this the framers of the bill seem to be in the right. But recent events of a very exceptionable (and may we not also hope exceptionable) character have created a very strong disinclination to vest any such responsibility in the Government. It may be added, however, that still more recent events have also given no small indication of the danger there is in having executive functionaries who are or believe themselves to be the nominees of one party or another in the State. Questions such as these should, however, not be decided by prejudices of this sort. We must go by some principle. It would not be desirable that the continuance in office of the executive officers should depend upon the fluctuating strength or weakness of parties in a popular body. The work of the Municipality would never be efficiently performed if constant changes were to take place in the *personnel* of its executive. And is there nothing so changing as popular caprice, or for that matter the caprice of popular assemblies? The author from whom, we have so largely quoted above, remarks—"A most important principle of good government in a popular constitution is that no executive functionaries should be appointed by popular election: whether by the votes of the people themselves nor by those of their representatives." If, then, we are to have municipal self-government, let the measures of reform be such that it may embody a fair experiment. Let us have a Municipal Corporation, say, of 75 members, 50 of whom should be representatives of the ratepayers and the remaining 25 nominated by Government. These 25 if carefully selected, will, in the discussion of purely local matters, represent those interests which a limited franchise would leave out of the constitution. In the discussion of those matters which are both of a local and an imperial nature, as representatives of imperial policy they will speak with greater authority, their opinion will have greater weight. In general, if carefully selected, and selected with that view—owing to their better education, their more refined culture, their habit of taking large and comprehensive views of the questions before them, to their higher and more enlightened purposes—the effects of their infusion with the purely local representatives will be of no small political value. Let us have a franchise which shuts out no existing class deserving of that trust. Let all those who contribute towards the municipal rates and taxes to the amount of 50 rupees per annum have the right to send in representatives. Let the franchise be also extended to the undergraduates of our Universities who have attained the age of 21 years. By this provision education will acquire a more elevated importance, and will come to be regarding with a nobler attachment. Let then the executive officers be subordinate to the chief officer, the Municipal Commissioner, and let the chief officer be responsible solely and directly to the Municipal Corporation. Let the executive body be entrusted with the administrative work. Let the Corporation simply watch, control, suggest, criticise, deliberate. Let it be a committee of grievances—an infant congress of opinions. Let the functions of the two bodies be kept sufficiently clear, and then we will have at once the benefits of popular control and the advantages of skilled administration. Nor must we lose sight of what the plan we have advocated will do for the political education of the people. Indeed, it is here that the representative plan rises superior to its rivals. We will have taken the first step towards self-government. A new and a nobler spirit will animate all around us. The invigorating effects of freedom will be felt, not only by those who are within the pale of the new constitution, but even by those outside it, those who are looking forward to getting within it some day. The splendour of wealth will no longer be the only object of our ambition. Higher aspirations, nobler thoughts, a more exalted ambition will begin to stir us. Government employment will no longer be the paradise of the educated. There will grow among us a class of independent educated men strong in the confidence of their countrymen: stronger yet in the sincerity of their faith. Fighting in the same causes, inspired by the same feelings, we will have to forget our minor differences, and when the hour of our freedom has struck—as strike it will and strike it must some day—the rival sects and nations into which we are divided to-day will find themselves merged in one grand nationality. One word more, and I have done. In the struggle in which we are engaged it is not likely that we will gain all we want. The object we have set our hearts after rests high on a lofty pinnacle, and it is but meet that we should attain to it step by step. Well, Sir, our defeats—our very defeats—will be our stepping-stone. Each fresh effort that we make will bring us nearer and nearer to the lofty pinnacle; and if we will but remain and continue firm in our faith and united in our purposes; if all classes, all sects, all races among us will regard each other "not as enemies to be attacked, not as adversaries to be struggled against, but as partners in the same concern with whose co-operation the good of the whole community is to be sought and worked out," I feel that these rays of light which have illumined the darkness that has hitherto surrounded us will not pass away like a flash of lightning, but will prove the sure and steady harbingers of that better day which will bring us the proud possession of a citizenship in one of the foremost cities of the first empire on earth.

After the termination of the lecture, Mr. Dadabhoy invited discussion on the paper. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee complimented Mr. Wadya for his able paper. He differed from him on one or two minor points, and asked an explanation on those points. The Chairman then addressed the meeting, in which he pointed out the several glaring inconsistencies in some of the sections of the new Municipal Bill. In the course of his address he gave instances of the great hardship and annoyance to which some of the poor ratepayers of Bombay were subjected by the officers of the Municipality, and he hoped that something would be done to mitigate that evil at the present moment when there is so much agitation going on for a municipal reform. Mr. Wadya next replied briefly to Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Mr. Wadya the meeting separated.

THE CARWAR RAILWAY.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
Superintending Engineer's Office, S. D.,
Camp Neepanee, 23rd February 1871.

To the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Bombay.

Sir,—Having lately inspected the Arbyle Ghaut road from Hooblee to Carwar, and the Devimony Ghaut road from Siroy to Coompta, I have the honour to offer the following observations on these main lines of the cotton traffic through Canara, and of the prospect of the trade passing through the district in connection with the projected railway.

2. In the first place I have the pleasure to report for the information of Government that in my opinion all cause of complaint as respects the condition of the Arbyle Ghaut road throughout its entire length from Hoobleo to Carwar has been removed. There is now no real obstruction to the cotton traffic on the whole line. It is true some of the gradients on the Arbyle Ghaut itself are steeper than would be permitted on a modern ghaut road, and some portions of its surface require improvement. But the general condition of the road, which is now bridged and drained throughout, is satisfactory, and is doubtless so regarded by those cotton carriers who use it. If the sanguine expectations as to the influx of cotton to Carwar are not now realized, the fault will not lie with the Department of Public Works.

3. There is one bridge, that at Huttikerry, over a tidal stream, which has yet to be renewed. Captain Greig sometime ago received the sanction of Government to reconstruct this bridge. But he was in hopes that some repairs he had effected to the teak piling would obviate the necessity of building a new bridge for a year or two to come. I carefully examined this bridge with Captain Greig, and we were reluctantly compelled to acknowledge that its removal could no longer be delayed. I therefore directed Captain Greig to act at once upon the sanction already accorded. Captain Greig informed me he would be able to erect the new bridge without obstructing the traffic on the old one.

4. The Executive Engineer pointed out to me some deviations which had been proposed for the improvement of the Arbyle road, I do not consider that the traffic on the road is sufficient to warrant the outlay necessary for these deviations. The road will do very well as it is.

5. The Arbyle Ghaut itself is in some places very unprotected. I did not hear that any accidents had occurred in consequence, but I consider some protection is necessary. Captain Greig did not wish to have parapets built; but proposed to erect posts and rails at the dangerous places.

6. The road from Siroy to Coompta I found in a very fair order. The Devimony Ghaut portion was in very good order. The gradients of this ghaut are better than those on the Arbyle Ghaut. The whole of this road including the ghaut is in a very unprotected state.

7. I found in January very little traffic travelling on the Arbyle Ghaut road, but very heavy traffi on the Compta road. I shall not be very inaccurate if I state my impression that I met more traffic on the Coompta road in one morning than I met in the whole distance from Hoobleo to Carwar—eight days' march.

8. The cotton merchants and brokers at Coompta informed me that they had no complaints to make respecting the Siroy and Coompta road. That they did not care about the railway unless it went to Coompta. That if it was made to Carwar they would then move themselves there, although they had great disinclination to do so, having their houses and property at Coompta. That the Zemindars of Coompta, many of whom engage in cotton trade, would be unable to move to Carwar, and would therefore be sufferers in their trade. The brokers complained of the existence of impediments to traffic on the cross road leading from the Arbyle road to Mirjaun and Coompta. They said that cotton coming from the direction of Hoobleo by the Arbyle road had great difficulty in finding its way to Coompta on account of the state of the ford over the Gungawully river; and further, that there were two tolls on this branch road within a few miles of each other, making five tolls in all from Kirwutty, whereas there are only four tolls into Carwar.

9. This branch road from the Arbyle road towards Coompta, which diverges at Hebool about six miles west of Soonksal, I found in very good order, with the exception of the Gungawully ford, and some trifling repairs needed to bridges and drains. The Local Fund of Canara is poor, and probably the two tolls referred to as existing on this branch line have been placed to catch the pilgrim traffic to Gokurn.

10. With reference to the present state and future prospects of the cotton traffic I append a statement of the cotton which has been shipped at the three ports of Coompta, Carwar, and Vingorla during the years 1867 to 1870, both inclusive. From this statement it will be seen that in the last four years 180,000 doeras of cotton have been exported from Carwar, 235,000 doeras from Vingorla, and 765,000 doeras from Coompta. So that up to the present time more cotton has been shipped from Vingorla, with its small bunder, single crane, and open roadstead, than from Carwar. The state of the Arbyle road in past years will not account for the fact, for the new Parpoolee Ghaut road to Vingorla was only opened in 1869, and eight bridges on the line have yet to be completed.

11. By the construction of the railway to Carwar it is of course expected that the cotton traffic will be driven or attracted to that port. The ordinary rule of the demand producing the supply will here be, as it has in a measure been with all railways, reversed. But a railway pays better and more speedily when the ordinary rule applies, and this fact should not be lost sight of in estimating the probable receipts of the new railway. Coompta will hold out as long as possible, and its trade is likely to affect the railway returns for several years.

12. It is not likely that the Carwar railway will intercept or absorb the present traffic to Vingorla.

13. It is taken for granted, that by the construction of the railway from the cotton districts to Carwar the transfer of a large portion of the business of the trade from Bombay to that port will take place, that the merchants of Bombay are desirous this should be so, and that their consignments of cotton should be shipped direct to Europe from Carwar. If, however, the greater portion of the cotton is likely to be at present shipped first to Bombay, then the advantage to be derived from the construction of the Carwar line down the ghauts to the coast as compared with a Deccan line from Bunkapoor to the G. I. P. at Patus or Sholapoor will disappear, and the Deccan line, which would convey cotton and produce from the districts directly to Bombay takes the first place in importance. This Deccan line would also intercept the present traffic to Vingorla.

14. Carwar is called a sheltered port, but it is not yet a port for shipping at the most important time, the close of the cotton season. Steamers can of course get out of Carwar, but late in the season sailing ships cannot get out without being towed, and I should imagine that captains of such vessels would be very loth to linger at or near Carwar at such a dangerous time. A breakwater at Carwar sufficient to protect a large number of ships in the port would be enormously expensive, and however constructed would be very liable to damage during such weather as was experienced on the 16th January last. But even with a breakwater I should imagine that shipmasters would be very shy of the port late in the season close to the break of the South-West monsoon.

15. The passengers' traffic on the Deccan line, though not the chief paying traffic, would be very large at all seasons of the year. The traffic on the Carwar line would be very trifling during the fair season, and at other times *nil*.

16. The goods traffic on the Deccan line would be large at all seasons, but to Carwar during the monsoon months it would be, if any, of the most trifling character.

17. As it is intended that both the lines of railway mentioned should eventually be made, I consider that the Deccan line should have the preference over the Carwar line. It is very probable that if the Deccan line was to be made first, the cotton traffic upon it would show that there was no present necessity for the Ghaut line to Carwar; whereas, if the Carwar line be first constructed, the general necessity for the Deccan line would still exist. In fact the Deccan line might obviate the necessity of making a new line to the coast for many years to come. But the Carwar line would not meet the general want for the Deccan line.—I have, &c.,

H. ST. CLAIR WILKINS, Colonel, R. E.,
Acting Superintending Engineer, S. D.

STATEMENT OF COTTON SHIPPED.

YEAR.	COMPTA.	CARWAR.			VINGORLA
	Doeras.	Doeras.	Bales.	Equal to in Doeras.	Doeras.
1867	217,846	7,310	7,115	25,097	58,836
1868	276,173	20,967	27,040	67,600	85,501
1869	178,733	11,054	24,172	60,430	60,381
1870	93,770	14,000	10,918	27,295	30,583
Total	765,522	.....	.....	180,422	235,311
Yearly average	191,380	.....	.....	45,105	58,828

INDIAN ITEMS.

A LETTER to a contemporary informs us that two tigers have made their appearance on the way from Jubbulpore to the Marble rocks. The Deputy Commissioner, Captain Surren Brook, with a number of men skilled in hunting, paid two or three visits to their majesties. The tigers appeared before them, but could not be shot.

THEY seem to sell ale in Calcutta in a rather peculiar manner. Turner Morrison and Co., advertize in the *Pioneer*, of May 24, their "Shepton-Mallet" Pale Ale. Whilst the quarts of this ale are priced five rupees a dozen, the pints are priced eight annas more! Here is an inducement to drink large quantities of beer, which teetotalers should take notice of!

THE COMMITEE ON THE MADRAS WRECKS.—The Committee appointed to inquire into the circumstances connected with the wrecks during the Cyclone held their first meeting on Saturday in a room at the Sea Customs Office, when, we understand, the evidence of Mr. Pogson and Mr. Dalrymple was taken. Why should the Committee sit with closed doors? The public will be certain to doubt whether the inquiry has been half as searching as it ought to be if the proceedings are not published in full, without official censorship. —*Madras Mail*, May 28.

THE MADRAS RHINOCEROS.—The Rhinoceros at the People's Park, was conducted yesterday from the quarters he has occupied since his last outbreak, to a large enclosure that has been constructed for his accommodation in the vicinity of the lions and tigers. The brute being impervious to heat and rain, as the great men of the earth are to criticism, the enclosure does not contain a covered building, but it comprises a large dining yard, and a capacious bath, the whole surrounded by a thick wall, which is surmounted by iron railings. The animal will doubtless here exhibit the placid demeanour that he so sadly belied when he took his last walk around the Park, and he may occasionally be encouraged to dream of other days by the roars of the carnivora of whose propinquity his nose should keep him in mind.—*Ibid.*

PRODIGIOUS!—We made a mistake in one of our Notes of the Week yesterday. We greatly undersized the hail-stones which fell in our Presidency. The local *Standard* of the 22nd May contains a letter from Mysore in which it is said:—"On the 8th instant, we had a hail-storm. Some of the hailstones were about the size of a mangoe, and this is looked upon as a novelty up here." We should indeed think so! Are we to understand that such an occurrence is no "novelty" "up" in any other place than Mysore? But "mangoes"—are we to understand by this general term mangoes of any size? Heavens! think of a graft mango from Bombay or Salem—as large, but only twice as weighty and ten times as hard—crushing at night through your window pane! Mysoreans must be accustomed to many inconvenient things—Jyram Rows amongst the number—to regard such hailstones with nonchalance.—*Madras Times*.

WHAT IS A KHOWARDAR?

(*Englishman.*)

WE do not know how many of our readers understand what a *khowardar* is, but to a large number of persons in Bengal the name indicates a nuisance, the toleration of which even by a Bengali ryot is not easy to understand. The bullocks are loosed from the plough to graze, and when they are sought at nightfall, one is missing, or the cowhouse in which half-a-dozen animals were shut up at night is found in the morning to be empty. The unfortunate owner knows that search is useless, and he prefers the loss to requesting the interference of the police. He knows, however, that three or four persons in the neighbourhood are *khowardars*, keepers of *khowars* or pounds, and he goes to one of them after the other, until one of them tells him that his lost cattle may be recovered, but that certain expense must be incurred. The victim asks what the expense will be, and a certain sum is named, which, after half-an-hour's bargaining, is reduced to one representing perhaps half or even two-thirds the value of the property, and then he goes home to get the money together by selling and borrowing, and comes back after nightfall to the *khowardar*, who, having received his fee, indicates a tank, the bank of a river, a bamboo-clump, or some place not far off, where he is to wait till the cattle he wants appear. In a few minutes he hears a cough, sees his animals close to him, and hears a voice, asking whether these are what he sought, and telling him his premises will be set on fire if he breathes a word respecting the transaction to any one. We are not writing of frontier tribes, but of districts enjoying the Decennial Settlement, the Bengal Police, the right of appeal to the High Court, and all other blessings of the British rule—districts that have been "Regulation" ever since the first Regulation was issued by a Governor-General. The *khowardar* is not a robber-chief living in mountain fastnesses or in impenetrable forests, but a ryot of substance, probably one of the chief men of the village, paying rent for forty or fifty bighas, employing four or five ploughs, and keeping servants to drive them, lending money on usury, and looked up to as a most respectable man, and yet his nefarious trade in stolen cattle is a matter of notoriety. He is judicious in his exactions; he knows, as well as the zemindari amla know, how much squeezing the lemon will bear, how often the victim will submit to being robbed, and how heavy a price he will pay rather than complain, and bring the dreaded police down on the village, on the chance of winning a cause against the rupees of the *khowardar*.

THE CANADIAN GUARANTEE.

(*Spectator* May 4.)

THE history of this Canadian transaction leaves a bad taste in the mouth. Mr. Gladstone will doubtless be able to say a great deal for the arrangement, and it is quite possible that Parliament may be convinced by his explanation; but we do not believe that any one will like it, or fail to wish that the negotiation had taken some other form. As our readers are aware, a good many of the matters in dispute to be settled by the Washington Treaty were Canadian matters, and the Canadians were not at all content with the method of settling them adopted by the Special Commissioners. They thought their fishing rights had been sold too cheaply, they were not pleased with the surrender of the exclusive right to navigate the St. Lawrence, and they were disgusted at the omission of all demands for compensation on account of the Fenian raids. So grumpy did the colonists become, that the Canadian Ministry, after honestly defending the Treaty, informed Lord Kimberley that "unless their hands were strengthened" in some way, unless they could offer some sweetmeat with the bolus, the Parliament of the Dominion would probably refuse its sanction to the Canadian clauses, and thus destroy the main advantage of the Treaty. War for the cod-fish would always be hanging over both countries. The Canadian Government accordingly suggested that as the Pacific Railroad would cost £8,000,000, the British Parliament might guarantee half that sum, in which case they might be able to induce the Legislature of the Dominion to waive their grievances and swallow the Treaty down. Lord Kimberley received this proposal with some reluctance, but on 18th March he wrote a despatch in which he promised that as soon as the Canadian Government had given effect to the Treaty by the issue of a proclamation, Her Majesty's Ministers would propose to Parliament to guarantee a loan of £2,500,000 for the Pacific Railroad. This offer was accepted, and greatly to the surprise of the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone stated on Monday that a Bill would be introduced sanctioning the guarantee. When questioned as to the meaning of such a promise the Premier seemed embarrassed, and could not be certain as to the precise terms, but finally promised the papers since published and a full explanation.

The explanation is still to be heard, but on the face of the papers we do not like the transaction, which is neither more nor less than a bribe to induce one of our own Colonies to part with some of its rights, real or imaginary, to a foreign power. If Canada is in the right in her demands on Washington, we ought to have supported them and not bribed her; and if she is in the wrong, we ought neither to have bribed her nor supported them. About the fish perhaps some sort of defence can be made out, for we may allege that as we took local property for an imperial purpose, the local proprietor was entitled to compensation, and the guarantee was an extremely convenient form of paying it. There is no objection that we know of to that argument except this, that as the property-right in the fish accrues only through the sovereignty over the water within the three-miles line, and as that sovereignty belongs to us and not to Canada, which is not an independent State, we are paying for something we do not receive. Still if we like to pay our own people on a doubtful title rather than appear to press theoretic rights too far, there is no objection of principle to that course; but paying a dependent State to let us off the duty of advocating its right to compensation for undoubted injuries is a very different matter, and suggests that we were so eager for an arrangement that we were willing to buy off all objectors, however legitimate their objections. Tom has been unjustly treated by a schoolfellow, and John as monitor ought to explain that to the master; but as the master is a hot-tempered fellow John promises Tom an orange if he will only put up with the injustice and say nothing. We do not know that there is nothing actually immoral in that, but there is something wonderfully meanspirited about it, and all the more because the bribe was not voluntary, not a result of cool reflection on circumstances connected with the general welfare of the school, but was suggested by Tom, whose one fault is undue appetite for oranges. "Please, Sir, I've been kicked, and if you don't give me sweeties I shall cry."

Let us not be mistaken as deprecating the promise of a guarantee in itself. We believe the Canada and Pacific Railway to be an undertaking so important to the Empire and so valuable to mankind as to deserve not only a guarantee, but a direct and large subvention. Joining the two great oceans by a road through the most fertile of our American territories, the glorious valley of the Saskatchewan, which may one day maintain twenty millions of English-speaking men, the Railroad will be the highway of the world, the alternative line between Europe and Asia, the base from which we may at will attack China or rescue India. From Southampton to Calcutta we shall travel by steam, and never pass through a foot of territory outside our own dominion. The only drawback to the project is that when completed the road will be so inconceivably valuable that we shall not be able to bear to give it up even to a Canadian kingdom or republic. It is not with the grant we quarrel, but with its apparent motive; with the disposition to evade all difficulties by payments of money which it seems to us to betray, and which has about it to our mind something of the discredit attached to readiness to pay tribute. It is true we are paying to our own people, but still we are paying in order to avoid the unpleasant necessity of making ourselves disagreeable to the United States; to help us, in fact, to shirk one of the duties of Empire; and the gloss it over as we may, is not a satisfactory position. Suppose, when Alaric had taken Aquileia, the Augustus of the day, instead of moving his legions, had paid the Aquileians to rebuild their city and say nothing about the sack. Should we not consider that transaction evidence of the waning energy of Rome?

Mr. Gladstone's defence will of course be that England, "the blind

The hon. and learned gentleman had totally omitted this important point. Great fault had been found, and justly found, with the Bombay Government for throwing dust into the eyes of the public in keeping up the notion that this was a going concern; when, in point of fact, if they had looked into it, they would have seen that it was in a very perilous state. Remembering how the people of India always looked to the Government, when the Government had a finger in anything, he thought they had a fair claim in this case, for they were led by the *laches* of the Government into a false belief of the solvency of the Bank. (Hear, hear.) He could not help thinking that the Indian Government were to blame, and that the motion was a fair one. Much had been said about the people of India and of England, and it had been asked, why should they be taxed to make good the deficiency? Unfortunately, the saying was too true—

"Quidquid delirant reges, plectantur Achivi."

At the present moment the Government had landed us in a mess with America which we should have to pay for. If the Government of Bombay had committed *laches*, the people of India must suffer for the carelessness of the Government. He could not but think that the Government here had not looked after their own agents, and that they had not taken advantage of the power the law gave them to insist on an audit.

Mr. M. Chambers said he had listened with some grief to the speech of his hon. and learned friend the Solicitor-General (a laugh), who had argued this important, national and honourable case upon strictly legal, but not upon equitable or humane principles. He did not wish to go into minute details, but to lay down an honest and honourable principle which was this, that whenever the Government appointed agents, and gave Government guarantees to persons who had invested their money, when the money was lost they ought to come forward and say, "You have trusted in us, you have been deceived, and many of you almost ruined; we shall take care that you shall be indemnified." (Hear, hear.) The history of the case was this. The Bank of Bombay, as he conjectured, was originally a private speculation; but after a certain time it became a partnership between the Government and the private speculators. The Government took a certain number of shares and obtained the privilege of nominating three directors to look after the interests of the shareholders in common with the other directors. What was the result? The poor people who were inclined to put their money in the Bombay Bank said to themselves, "We are sure to have our interests guarded now, because, substantially, it is a Government bank." (Hear, hear.) It was true, according to the nice, comfortable statement of the Solicitor-General (a laugh), that these people had the privilege of choosing their own six or seven directors; but the result was that the public and the shareholders trusted to the solidity of the Bank, and believed that they had got Government security for their money, whether invested in shares or lodged in deposit. The shares in the Bombay Bank must have risen from 65 to 75, or 80, as soon as it was known that the Government had joined the Bank and appointed three directors. The instant the Government joined the Bombay Bank it became in the estimation of the public a solid, substantial bank; and the answer of the Solicitor-General that these poor investors bought shares under the idea that they would receive 16 per cent. and s'l such nonsense had nothing to do with the question. He had often heard in the House of Commons, especially from the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being, such an expression as this, "What a dreadful hardship has been inflicted, but where is the money to come from to mitigate that hardship?" A great grievance had been inflicted by the impropriety, though not intentional, of the Government, and his answer to the question who ought to pay in this case was direct—let those who had done the evil pay. (Cheers.) He was truly thankful to the Prime Minister because he had been kind enough to smile and cheer him when he said that. (Laughter.) It had been suggested that India or the district of Bombay ought to pay. If India was to blame, let India pay. But if ruin had been inflicted on these wretched investors by the default of agents of the English Government, we were honorable enough and rich enough to say, "We will pay." (Hear.) The agents appointed by the Government neglected their duty of auditing the accounts of the bank and of seeing that it was properly conducted. For the consequence of that neglect Her Majesty's Government were responsible, and he would say the same thing if the present Government were Tories. He did not like to talk shop—namely, to refer to principles recognized in the Courts in which he practised; but to show that Her Majesty's Government were responsible for the default of the three directors whom they appointed, he must state the Common Law maxim that he who did a thing by his agent did it by himself. (Hear, hear.) His hon. and learned and technical friend, who was an equity barrister, said the Government were not at all responsible, but if he went into a Common Law Court he would find that a very different opinion would be entertained of the case. He (Mr. M. Chambers) might be regarded as an impetuous, and sometimes as a romantic man (laughter); but he hoped the House would forgive him if he said that he could come to no other conclusion than this, that our national faith would not be screwed if some kind of compensation were not made to these unfortunate shareholders and depositors, who relied on that faith when they invested their money. This was something more than a commonplace motion; it involved a question of national honour, and should be treated accordingly.

Sir S. Northcote said the motion undoubtedly involved a question of national honour, and deserved the most tender consideration on the part of the House. It was unnecessary for him to deal with the matter at length, because the Under-Secretary had stated the case with great judgment and fairness; but as some part of the transactions commented on had occurred during the time he had the honour of a seat at the India Office, it was necessary for him to make a few remarks, especially with regard to the issue of the commission, for recommending which he was responsible. The expressions used by some hon. members might give the impression to those who were unacquainted with the subject that the Government had taken upon themselves a much greater responsibility for the management and maintenance of these banks than was really the case. He was quite prepared to admit that the connexion between the Government and the Presidency banks was a mistake, and he hoped the time was not far distant when something would be done to put an end to it. The connexion, however, was not as close as had been desired. The Government gave no security for the solvency of the Bank, it simply made certain advantageous terms with it. It agreed to keep an account with the Bank, offered it advantages for the issue of notices, and otherwise countenanced its operations. It also purchased some of its shares, on condition that it was represented on the Board by a certain number of Directors. To this extent the Government incurred responsibility, but it was necessary to guard against magnifying this limited responsibility into holding the Government responsible to its co-shareholders for mismanagement or fraud on the part of the commercial directors. The Government could not be held responsible for mismanagement or fraud simply because the Government directors might, if they had been more active or intelligent, have prevented it. (Hear, hear.) No doubt the fact that the Government had three representatives at the Board would be an inducement to others to take shares in the bank. (Hear, hear.) It was sufficient only to refer to the usual cause of a bank's failure to see that the nominees of the Government could not be held responsible for the failure of this bank. Failure was usually traceable to the making of advances without proper security, and the duty of seeing that those who applied to the bank for advances were men of substance devolved upon the commercial directors, who were acquainted with the commercial affairs of the country and the character of those who applied. The Government directors were not competent to do this. They held important posts in the service of the Government, the duties of which occupied much of their time, and even if they could have devoted all their time to the bank they would have lacked competence for this part of the duty of a director from want of commercial experience. Not only were they not competent to judge of a man's commercial character, but their incapacity was well known, and the shareholders had no right under the circumstances to trust to the supervision of men whose time was occupied by their official business and who could go down to the bank for only a day or two now and then to see what was going on. They, in fact, had neither the time nor the capability of controlling the management of the bank. The Commissioners had reported, in extenuation of the want of vigilance on the part of the Government, that the returns sent by the bank to the Government were of "a delusive character." And from the evidence given by one of the commercial directors it appeared that he was alarmed a few days after he became a director upon the discovery that the bank was involved in loans to men who had speculated largely, but Mr. Tracy told him "they had better not discuss the subject then, as the Government directors were only too apt to take alarm." (Hear, hear.) This showed how inclined the commercial directors were to keep things back; but at the same time he was far from acquitting the Government directors from blame in not having pressed to the outmost for the fullest information. People ought to have known that the Government did not undertake the duty of protecting them. The Government held out no such expectation, and the mode in which they exercised their powers showed that they did not attempt to do this and could not do it. He entirely agreed with nearly all that had been said as to the want of due diligence and of reasonable or even moderate care on the part of those whose duty it was to have watched the affairs of the bank. He was not disposed to defend anybody, though probably circumstances might be urged in excuse of the conduct of particular individuals. After the widespread ruin which the downfall of the bank had caused, there was a natural tendency to see more clearly the faults which had been committed by those persons. At the same time, their chief fault seemed to have been want of judgment, and a desire to prevent great calamities which might, as they thought, be averted by supporting the bank. He was bound to say that in his opinion the conduct of the Bombay Government was very injudicious at that time, and if this were a motion of censure upon them, he could not ask the House to free them from their share of blame. But a motion to commend the shareholders to the favourable consideration of the Government really meant an addition to the taxes of India, and for such a motion there was no foundation. (Hear, hear.) Great blame was imputed to the Government of Bombay for passing this Act without certain safeguards which were contained in a previous Act. No doubt the Act was passed with this alteration. Under the old Act the bank was allowed only to make advances on shares in undertakings guaranteed by the Government, and in passing the Bill through the Legislature the words "guaranteed by Government" were struck out. Had those words been retained, many of these advances could not have been made; but it was not because the words had been struck out that these advances were necessarily made. (Hear, hear.) And the doctrine that the Legislature, or those whom they represented, were to be responsible for all that might be done in consequence of the want of proper precautions, was a doctrine which could not be maintained. (Hear, hear.) At home many persons invested in savings banks under the impression that they had a Government guarantee, and many persons had thereby suffered the loss of their deposits. The claims of such persons to compensation had never been recognized. They might have honestly believed that these were Government savings' banks; but however sorry Parliament might be for them, their losses were never made good. The case of the unfortunate shareholders in the Bombay Bank was not so strong as the case he had put. The depositors in Bombay did not lose a sixpence, the Government being responsible to them; but the savings banks at home it was the depositors who suffered. As to the shareholders in the Bombay Bank, they did not offer to share with the Government any of the advantages they gained from the bank when things went well. How then could they expect the Government to bear the loss when things turned out ill? (Hear, hear.) There was no charge that the directors had improperly appropriated money for their own purposes, but that they had made reckless advances upon unsound speculations. They did so in the hope that these speculations were good ones, and there was no reason to suppose that they had not the interests of the bank at heart. They hoped to do a good, dashing speculative business which would bring in large profits. Under such circumstances it was unreasonable to say that the Government, who never shared the profits, ought to bear the losses. While therefore sympathising with many of those unfortunate shareholders, he was forced to the conclusion that no case was made out for their relief which it was possible to recognize. It would be impossible to make any distinction between different classes of shareholders, such as *cestuis que trust*; and as to prosecution of the directors the motion did not raise the question. He asked the commissioners to report on several points, and these being matters of opinion, not of fact, it was found more convenient that they should furnish separate reports. He had been favoured with a sight of them, for they arrived after he left office, and he could assure his hon. friend that they contained nothing respecting this case which could have led to their being kept back for a purpose. They touched, indeed, on the matter in illustration of their views on the future and general policy, but not on the question of compassionate treatment of the shareholders. This discussion would be equally useful to those for whom his hon. friend had brought the matter forward without a division, which could lead to no practical good, and he hoped, therefore, the House would be spared the pain of dividing on the motion.

Mr. Bouverie protested against the doctrine apparently propounded by his hon. friend the Under-Secretary, that the House could not adopt the resolution because it would involve a payment by the taxpayers of India. The inference to be drawn from that position was that, whatever the misconduct of the Government of India involving pecuniary responsibility, they were never to be saddled with it, and that Parliament was never to express an opinion on their misconduct if it involved such responsibility. (Mr. Grant Duff disclaimed having said anything of the kind.) His hon. friend had not said as much as this, but the doctrine maintained by him logically led to it; for he objected to the motion as one which would cast on the taxpayers of India a burden for which they were not responsible. Having looked into this matter last year, he formed the opinion that the Government of Bombay had incurred a serious responsibility. They had not, indeed, a majority of the directors of the bank, but they were represented on the Board by high officials, who cooperated with the other directors in these monstrous speculations, almost amounting to swindling, and never called the attention of the Government to what was going on. The main question was, what was the opinion of those eminent officers of State who had the fullest means of acquaintance with the facts of the case, and with the responsibility of the Bombay Government. Now, Lord Lawrence, the Governor-General, in a minute of July, 1867, stated that had care been taken in the selection of the Government directors and in their supervision the bank would have surmounted its difficulties, as the banks in Madras and Bengal did. Mr. Massey, then Financial Secretary, stated that in the summer of 1865 the bank was hard pressed and its shares below par, when Sir Bartle Frere telegraphed to the Governor-General and got his assent to going on with the bank to avert a disaster both financial and political; and that the depositors immediately brought back the balances they had withdrawn, the shares rising to 60 premium; that the bank had then lost half its capital, and had £2,000,000, outstanding credits which ultimately proved worthless. He added his opinion that the Government could not have taken any other course. Now, surely the Governor of Bombay, by continuing the bank on his own responsibility, virtually adopted all the proceedings of the directors, and became responsible for all the subsequent misfortunes and losses of the bank. (Hear, hear.) Why could the Government have taken no other course? Because they were concerned in the bank, and because its ruin had been caused by the culpable remissness of their own directors. Indeed, as Mr. Massey remarked with reference to the moral liability of the Government, one of their officers of high rank deliberately asserted the claims of the shareholders to an indemnity at the hands of the Government. Whenever the Government took part in such proceedings it assumed the duty of honourably conducting them, and when they were dishonestly conducted the Government were necessarily responsible. Such responsibility, in fact, formed the unanswerable argument against Government connexion with banks, and it was on this account that the Government of India objected to the Provincial Governments being connected with banking companies. A Government which accepted responsibility was responsible pecuniarily as well as otherwise, even though the taxpayers would unfortunately be the sufferers, and the remark of the hon. member for Falmouth that this was analagous to the Alabama case was unanswerable. If the Government incurred responsibility, the taxpayers must meet it, and there had never been a stronger case of gross misconduct, imposing on the Government a responsibility which ought to be exacted by this House to the uttermost farthing. He would go further, and say that it was the bounden duty of the Government of India—if they wished to vindicate their own character, and, at any rate, by their subsequent proceedings to set themselves straight with the Indian and the English public—to have prosecuted the men who, as Government officials, had been parties to those swindling transactions. Was it not true that those gentlemen who were placed on the direction of the bank by the Government of Bombay to protect the interests of the public and the Government of Bombay, and to see that the affairs of the bank were conducted in a proper and legitimate way, and according to the ordinary rules of business, had put large sums of money into their own pockets, at the expense of the shareholders and the public by neglecting their duty? A more discreditable series of transactions than was disclosed in those papers never appeared in any Blue-book, and it was a shame to the Indian Government that they seemed never to have taken a single step to prosecute those officials, but had left that to be done by the unfortunate shareholders who had been ruined by their gross misconduct. Therefore, he did not think the Government of Bombay could be acquitted in the easy airy manner adopted by the Under-Secretary; for, to judge from the opinion of their conduct expressed by Mr. Prinsep—a man of great Indian experience and knowledge of business—they were not only parties to those transactions, but had endeavoured to screen those concerned in them as much as they could. Indeed, it would appear that the public, and those who represented the public, had never been able to get at the bottom of those black and flagitious proceedings.

Mr. Watkin Williams entered his protest against the resolution which the House was now asked to affirm. There was a great fallacy in the arguments adduced in support of the motion, because the position of the depositors and creditors of the bank had been confused with that of the shareholders. (Hear, hear.) As a lawyer, having some experience of mercantile transactions, he thought that even if all the allegations made to the House that night concerning the bank were true—and he denied that there was any foundation for the majority of those allegations—still a case was not made out for passing that resolution. Assuming that the Government of India were partners in those transactions, partners had no right to come there and complain of one another, when they had more than an equal share in appointing the persons who managed the business. If the shareholders had been defrauded, it was the fault of the directors whom the shareholders themselves had appointed; and the shareholders were responsible for the acts of their agents. Were shareholders who invested their money in speculative companies with the prospect of larger dividends to turn round when things went wrong and say they had been cheated? Nothing was safe except the Three per Cents. (A laugh.) He protested against calling on taxpayers to compensate persons for losses incurred through their own want of prudence in engaging in speculations about which they knew nothing.

Mr. Gladstone said that speeches had been made that night from which it might have been supposed that that was a case in which the Government of Bombay had borne no liability, and that it was sought by them to throw their own share of liability on the shoulders of the shareholders That inference might have been drawn especially from the speech of the hon. and learned member for Devonport (Mr. M. Chambers), who, by the way, had contrived throughout to treat an extremely serious and mournful subject with a degree of hilarity that he had never witnessed on any similar occasion. (A laugh.) However, they were all agreed as to the general inexpediency of that connexion of Government with banks, and that one of the great objections to such a connexion was its tendency to mislead the shareholders. Yet that tendency was not sufficient to exempt the shareholders from their responsibility, and to throw it on the shoulders of the people for whom the Government were bound to act. The responsibility of the Government in respect to the Post Office Savings Banks was distinct and clear; but in regard to many other savings-banks, where there many circumstances which might have had a tendency to mislead, the House had on various occasions when the question was raised there steadily refused to acknowledge its liability. If the present were a motion to make provision out of the taxes paid by the people of England for the losses sustained by those shareholders, he suspected that very few gentlemen would be found voting for it. But ought they to deal more severely with the people of India than they would with their own constituents? If there was any liability resting on the Government at all in that case, considering how completely the Indian Government was a derivation from the will of the people of this country, it was difficult to determine whether that liability attached to the people of this country or to the people of India. (Hear, hear.) Again, it was too much to assume that shareholders were entitled to all the delights of dividend mounting up to 16 per cent., and then on the strength of vague presumptions to claim the benefits of a Government guarantee. It was said the Government directors were wrong, and so they were, but the wrong they did consisted in their passive conduct, and they were, moreover, the minority; while the directors appointed by the shareholders were the active wrong-doers and also the majority. Was the responsibility, then, to be carried over to the passive minority? The right hon. gentleman behind him had imparted into the discussion a new and important element; he had said that the House ought to be influenced by the opinions of the distinguished civil servants of India, who were upon the spot, and who were conversant with the whole bearings of the subject, and, in particular, he had read what purported to be an extract from some remarks of Mr. Massey in relation to the question.

Mr. Bouverie explained that he had not made the extract himself.

Mr. Gladstone was perfectly certain of that, and he advised his right hon. friend not to employ the person who had made it for him again. ("Hear," and a laugh.) The right hon. gentleman had given the extract as follows:—

"So much I presume must be conceded, although there is no legal liability upon the Government beyond that which attaches to the other shareholders; but does not this moral obligation rest there? An officer of high rank, the representative of the Government, deliberately asserted the claims of the shareholders to an indemnity at the hands of the Government."

But the right hon. gentleman omitted to add the concluding words of the sentence, which were—"But I am far from admitting that such a claim can be sustained." (Hear.) The extract should have concluded thus:—"But I do say that it is unseemly and impolitic of the Government to place itself in such a position that a question of this kind can be raised." (Hear, hear.) In that view he entirely concurred, and he must, therefore, oppose the hon. member's motion. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Crawford defended the character of the commercial directors whose conduct had been referred to in terms that afforded no justification for the strong language that had been used by the right hon. gentleman with regard to it. The whole blame rested upon a weak and unprincipled secretary and a native director. He entirely concurred in the view of the matter which had been taken by Her Majesty's Government. (Hear.)

Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens regarded this as an especial case for interference on the part of the Government, who ought to see that justice was done in the matter, and he referred to the report of the Commissioners appointed in 1850 to inquire into the case of the Irish savings-banks which had failed in 1848, in which they had recommended that Her Majesty's Government should take a particular case into consideration, and endeavour to mitigate the loss of the shareholders, on the ground that the Registrar of Savings-Banks, Mr. Tidd Pratt, had advised that the bank should continue open after he knew that it was in a state of insolvency. This was exactly what the Government of India had done with regard to the Bombay Bank. If the bank had been stopped earlier the loss would have been less than it afterwards became, and therefore the responsibility of the Government of Bombay was rendered all the more grave. It was important, also, in considering this question to draw a distinction between the loss sustained before and after the granting of the new charter to the bank. If this distinction was carefully marked, justice would stand a better chance of being done. He agreed entirely in the remarks that had been made as to impropriety of either Government directors or Government money being mixed up in banking undertakings, and he was delighted to hear the assurance of the Prime Minister to the effect that a time was approaching when that practice would be discontinued. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion the hon. and learned member denied that the Bombay Bank was the result of private enterprise, and urged that, like the Bank of Madras, it was created by a Government charter and supported by Government money.

Mr. E. Smith, having recently visited India, desired to explain that the general feeling in Bombay was that the mismanagement which had ruined the bank was that of the directors appointed by the shareholders and not of those who were nominated by the Government. He hoped the House would not agree to the motion of the hon and learned member for Sussex.

Mr. Bouverie wished to say a word in explanation of the extract which he had quoted from the opinion of Mr. Massey. He certainly should not have read the extract if he had been aware of the context as subsequently read to the House by the right hon. gentleman at the head of the Government. (Hear.) He ought to have been old enough and wise enough not to depart from his usual practice of making and verifying his own extracts. As it was he had read a passage which was handed to him after his arrival in the House, and he was very sorry that he had done so. (Hear, hear.)

The House divided, when the numbers were—

Ayes	... ...	116
Noes	... ...	78
	Majority against the motion	—38

REVOLT IN THE KITCHEN.

(*Saturday Review*, April 27.)

THE farm-labourers' strike in the Midland Counties has been followed by another strike of a still more unexpected character among a very different class. It appears that a Union is now being organized for the benefit of the domestic servants of Dundee, and the movement is expected to extend to other towns in Scotland, and to work its way gradually southwards. London housekeepers have now fair notice that the domestic cyclone is travelling towards them, and they have time before it arrive to consider how they should meet it, and to lay their plans accordingly. Why Dundee should have been visited before other towns is a question on which we are unable to throw any light. The complaints which have been put forward do not show that servants have any special grievances in that quarter; but of course as Dundee is an industrial town, it has plenty of work of all kinds for women, and it is not unnatural that the greater freedom which is enjoyed by those who are employed in manufactories and warehouses should excite the envy of their sisters in domestic service, and should perhaps blind the latter to the advantages of their own position. Last week a meeting of domestic servants was held in one of the hotels of Dundee. There is said to have been a large gathering, and the room was quite full. Many letters were read expressing regret that the writers could not be present, the reason which most of them gave being that their mistresses had assured them that they would ruin their characters if they attended such a meeting. It is not stated whether the movement has been got up exclusively by women, or whether they are indebted to the other sex for any assistance; but the meeting was addressed by a couple of girls, who set forth the grievances of their class at some length. They argued that domestic servants were entitled to a half-holiday weekly, and to a whole Sunday once a fortnight. They were disposed to take an intensely Levitical view of the duty of abstaining from labour on the Sabbath. It has been supposed that the Scotch were remarkable for their strict observance of that day, but from the speeches at this meeting we gather that, in Dundee at least, there is a considerable amount of feasting on the Sabbath. One of the principal complaints was that on Sunday there was usually more cooking than on any other day, and consequently the servants had more work to do and less time to themselves than during the rest of the week. This they protest against. Another proposition is that the hours of labour should be from 6 o'clock in the morning to 10 at night; but there is of course an obvious difficulty in fixing a hard and fast line for dismissing the servants to bed in a private house. Their work is not continuous, and during a considerable part of their time they have only to be within call in case they are wanted. After these speeches there was an animated discussion, which seems to have turned chiefly on the restrictions which are placed on the manner in which servants adorn themselves. It was contended that "if they were compelled to wear what was generally known as a 'flag' it should be at the expense of the mistress." We suppose that this alludes to the servants' cap, which is held to be an indispensable part of the uniform of the class. The "flag" is resented as a badge of slavery, and it was strongly urged that it should be cast aside; as a compromise it was proposed that it should at least be provided and paid for by the mistress, and that it was quite enough for the servant to condescend to wear it when presented to her as a free gift. Protests were also raised against any interference with the style of dress, jewellery, or the way of dressing the hair; on all these points the servants claimed absolute freedom to please their own tastes, and to wear any ornaments which they had honestly come by. As mistresses were so particular in regard to the character of servants, it was suggested that servants should retaliate by being equally curious as to the character of their mistresses. It was ultimately agreed that the domestic servants should form themselves into an association for obtaining information as to the character, temper, and general behaviour of those who offered them its tions.

In New York and some other American cities where the demand for "helps" considerably exceeds the supply, it is usual, we have heard, for the mistresses to go to the servants when they desire to engage them, instead of expecting the servants to come to them, and it is the mistress's character which is the chief subject of inquiry and criticism. We do not know whether a mistress is obliged to produce a character from her last "help" but at least she feels it necessary to describe herself and family in the most attractive terms in order to persuade the very independent young person with whom she is negotiating to accept a home under her roof. The use of the piano and the privilege of giving an occasional "at home" for the entertainment of her friends are also sometimes among the conditions for which a servant stipulates. Those sumptuary laws which appear to be the especial grievance of domestic servants in this country are unknown in the United States, where the "helps" are at liberty to patronise their mistress's milliner if they choose, and to flaunt in all the grandeur of unstinted flounces and unrestricted trimmings. What American servants are now British servants will be, we suppose, before long; for the same circumstances which have led to the development of the former are now at work among ourselves. There is abundant employment of all kinds for women outside the domestic circle, and the greater freedom which is enjoyed by shop-girls, machinists, and the like, is valued more highly than the material comforts and good wages of domestic service. It will be observed that at the Dundee meeting nothing was said about wages being too low. The demands of the speakers were limited to greater freedom of action and more leisure; what appears to exasperate them most is that they can afford to buy fine clothes and showy ornaments, but are not allowed to wear them. It can hardly be said that in London servants are satisfied with their wages, which are continually rising; but it is possible that they might be willing to purchase the freedom of flounces and the abolition of the detested cap at the cost of a reduction of income. We do not know what may be the rule in Dundee, but in London a compromise seems to have been temporarily agreed upon, that the servants shall wear what they please out of doors on condition that they conform to the prescribed uniform within the house. A microscopic "flag" pinned on the back of an enormous chignon may perhaps be accepted by helpless housekeepers as a vindication of the great principle of domestic discipline; but it may be doubted whether the mistresses will be able to hold their ground much longer. If they object to their maids copying their bonnets and mantles, they will have to entrench themselves in a severe simplicity of costume, and Quaker soberness of hues. We can imagine the feelings of envy with which an English housekeeper observes the friendly and confidential intimacy which is maintained between a French lady and her *bonne*, without any derogation on the one hand or presumption on the other. The *bonne* walks with her basket at Madame's side, not behind her, freely discusses domestic matters with her mistress, and regards herself as entirely one of the family. It is said that the *bonne* is fast going the way of the *grisette*, and it is obvious that she is the product of certain social conditions which are undergoing a revolution in France as elsewhere. The English servant of fifty years since was pretty much what the *bonne* is now, and in country towns the type is not yet extinct. But "the old order changeth, giving place to the new," and it is hopeless to think of resuscitating it.

The fact that at Dundee the servants have found it necessary to have recourse to a strike, or at least to a threat of one, would seem to show that there they are more under the control of their employers than their sisterhood in the south. If there is to be a strike on this question in London, it will perhaps be on the side of the mistresses rather than of the maids. At present the latter are in command of the situation, and there is little use in resisting their demands. It is foolish to kick against the pricks, and no amount of lamentation over the demoralization of cooks and housemaids, or of indignation at the growing insolence of their pretensions, will alter the conditions of society to which these results may be traced. It would perhaps be infinitely better for the "young persons" who are bent upon being barmaids at refreshment counters, or governesses, or assistants in a "light business," that they should take to domestic service, but as they do not choose to think so, there is no help for it. The best thing to be done is to look the difficulty in the face, and consider how it can be met. It is about as certain as anything can be that matters will get worse rather than better, at any rate for a time; and the question must be becoming a very serious one for a vast number of middle-class families, who, out of incomes ranging from 300*l.* to 1,000*l.* a-year, have to keep two or three servants, besides paying heavy washing-bills, and other extras into the bargain, and who occasionally find themselves left without any servants at all. The obvious and only remedy is to diminish household work as much as possible. The absurd fashion of piling narrow houses, room upon room, high up into the air, will have to give place to a style of construction in which the rooms shall be more on a level, and the stairs reduced to a minimum, as in the "flats" of Edinburgh and Paris. If speaking-tubes, such as are now used in all places of business, were substituted for bells, servants would be spared many a needless journey to receive orders, which could thus without trouble be communicated to them in the kitchen, and executed at once. Lifts are complicated things, and are apt to get out of order, but they might occasionally be introduced with advantage. One of the superstitions of the British builder, if not also of the British householder, is the amount of stone work which is provided for the express purpose of being hearth-stoned; it can hardly be said that the result is delightful to the eye and it involves constant and troublesome labour. If tiles or coloured bricks were used, we might have a highly picturesque and agreeable combination of colours, and the whole could be cleansed in a few seconds with a mop and a bucket of water. It is perhaps too much to expect that builders should trouble themselves to reflect for a moment on the wants and convenience of the inhabitants of the dwellings which they construct; but if the inhabitants would only show themselves alive to their own interests, the builders would find it necessary to pay more attention to these matters. Nothing can be more barbarous and disgraceful, for example, than the way in which windows are usually cleaned by men, and still more commonly by women at the peril of their lives. Scarcely a month passes in which there are not one or two accidents, and usually fatal accidents, on this account. If domestic servants would make a strike against this practice, they would deserve support. It would require only the slightest mechanical ingenuity to devise a form of window frame which should move on a swivel, so that it could be cleaned from the inside. That such an abuse as this should have been tolerated so long, and that it should still be quite a rare exception to find a dwelling house provided with any means of escape, even from one house to the next, in case of fire, would seem to suggest that we are not quite such a practical, commonsense, or even humane people as we should like to be thought. If middle class people want to secure greater economy and comfort in domestic service, their only chance, we fear, is to do with as little of it as possible.

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